The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

The First Battles of the Campaign.

The Austrians Beaten by the Allies at Montebello.

Two Thousand of the Former Killed, and Seven Hundred of the Latter.

TWO HUNDRED AUSTRIANS PRISONERS.

Success of the Sardinian Army on the Sesia.

GARIBALDI ABOUT ENTERING LOMBARDY.

General Movement of the War.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

FRANCIS II. SUCCEEDS TO THE CROWN.

Cotton Dull---Breadstuffs Steady---Provisions Quiet---Consols 91 3-4 a 92.

Correspondence and Details by the America.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 25th of May, via Queenstown 26th, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, *en route* to New York.

The news was obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press, but could not be forwarded until Saturday, owing to the non-working of the wires. It is of the highest importance.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—THE AUSTRIANS BEATEN BY THE ALLIES—FRENCH AND SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS.

The first battle has been fought at Montebello. It took place on the 21st ult. The French accounts say that the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under General STADION, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and were driven back by General FOREY'S division after a fierce combat of four hours' duration. The allies, including some Piedmontese cavalry, carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

The Austrian account simply states that General STADION pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Liglis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, *retreated behind the Po* in perfect order.

The actual strength of the French is not stated. Reports say they numbered from 6,000 to 7,000, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A BATTLE ON THE BANKS OF THE SESIA—THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY THE SARDINIANS.

A Sardinian bulletin also announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. CIALDINA, forced a passage over the Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Other trifling engagements are reported.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

General GARIBALDI had entered Gravellona, on the Piedmontese side of Lake Maggiore, with 6,000 men, his object being revolutionary. His purpose is to push into Lombardy.

A FRENCH ARMY TO ENTER TUSCANY.

Prince NAPOLEON and a small French force had arrived at Leghorn, for the purpose, probably, of supporting the Sardinian authority in Tuscany.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

General GYULAI has removed his head-quarters to Garlasco, and has everywhere ordered the people to give up their arms, under pain of being shot for disobedience.

General GARIBALDI has made forty-seven more prisoners.

DISPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED.

ALESSANDRIA, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

The wounded at Montebello have been brought here.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Some Austrian prisoners have arrived here.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN LOMBARDY.

BERNE, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

NAPLES.

DEATH OF THE KING—HIS SUCCESSOR.

The King of Naples was dead, and FRANCIS II. had assumed the reins of Government. England and France are about to send representatives to Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL—ANTICIPATED DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Political differences have arisen between Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The defeat of the Derby Ministry is anticipated on the meeting of Parliament.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called to sanction the heads of the agreement with the Government and issue of preference shares of £600,000 new capital.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION RESPECTING NEUTRALITY—THE BOURSE.

The *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods.

The Bourse was firm. Threes, 61f. 65c.

PARISIAN ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Rush of Correspondents to Italy—Nobility Enlisting—Popularity of the War and of the Emperor—English Slanders—Plan of the Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

We do not perceive at Paris the absence of the Emperor. From the aspect of the town, no one would discover the great events in the history of the nation that are about to occur. Business, pleasure, and the weightier affairs of Government pursue the even tenor of their way without apparent interruption.

The Cabinet meets three times a week under the Presidency of the Empress, assisted by "the light and the experience of the surviving brother of NAPOLEON," the Prince JEROME. These meetings are held at 1½ o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the Empress drives to the Bois de Bologne. After the first meeting of the Cabinet over which the Empress presided, Her Majesty was overcome by emotion, and had to take to her bed. The Government of 36,000,000 of people, without the aid of local Governments, requires constant labor, and it is not surprising that Her Majesty shrinks before the pile of papers she is obliged to sign every day in order to legalize them.

The Empress signs the State documents thus: "*For the Emperor, and in virtue of the power he has conferred on us, Eugenie, Empress Regent.*" Executive documents commence thus: "*Eugenie, Empress of the French, Regent of the Empire, by delegation of his Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the National will,*" etc. Each day the *Moniteur* contains several columns of documents signed by her Majesty.

The national flag continues to float over the Tuileries, because the Regency being established, it is not as if the Emperor were absent and no power remaining in the Palace of the Sovereign.

The Prince JEROME has established a sort of Regency Bureau, for the transaction of business pertaining to the Council of Regency. This Council meets once a week, and, like the Cabinet, is presided over by the Empress, assisted by the Prince JEROME. The Secretaries of the Prince's Bureau are drawn from the Council of State.

Before his departure, the Emperor drew up a clear and sufficiently elaborate plan of directions for the Empress in the governmental duties she will have to perform. The Prince BACCIOCHI is charged by his Majesty with the preservation of decorum in the Imperial household during his absence.

On Tuesday evening the Empress held the *levée* for the officers of Government, usual during the presence of the Emperor. These receptions commenced in January and were continued till Lent, and then resumed again till the week before the Emperor's departure. They were intended exclusively for public functionaries, and thus relieved the receptions his Majesty was obliged to give to non-officials and foreigners. The Tuesday evening reception was unusually large.

Three correspondents of journals left Paris for the seat of war in the Imperial train. These were M. PERRIN, a clerk in the State Department, for the *Moniteur*; M. DENCOLLE, one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, and Mr. DELISLE, of the United States, for the London *Morning Chronicle*. In regard to the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, it may be well to state that he has been employed for some time as translator of American news for the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*, that he is a personal friend of M. MOCQUARD, the Secretary of the Emperor, and that the politics of the *Morning Chronicle*, as well as the sentiments of its correspondent, are all in favor of the Emperor and his policy. These three correspondents will undoubtedly enjoy advantages of seeing denied to others, but they will be restricted by the peculiarity of their position to saying less. Their obligations as official correspondents will limit them to praises *quand meme*.

The able manner in which the history of the Crimean war was written day by day by English correspondents on the spot, has taught a lesson to other nations that they seem disposed to profit by. A large number of very able writers belonging to the Paris literary and political press, have already left for the seat of war, and although it is asserted that only three official correspondents will be admitted to the camp, some advantages will certainly be offered to these not permitted to English correspondents. The new Government Monthly, the *Revue Européenne*, sends M. EDMOND ABOUT, author of the *Mariages de Paris*, a writer lately decorated by the Emperor, and who has just had his last book, an attack on the Pope, seized by the Police, and been himself cited before the tribunals. The *Siècle* sends M. EDMOND TEXIER, a well-known literary man; the *Journal des Débats* sends M. AMEDEE ACHARD; the *Moniteur* sends, as military correspondent, M. LAUNOY, who wrote for that journal the history of the siege of Sebastopol; the Bullier Telegraph Agency sends M. DANJOU; the *Messager de Paris* is represented by M. MATHON DE LA VARENNE; *Figaro* sends one of its editors, and the best *chroniquer* of Paris, M. AUGUSTE VILLEMOT; M. EMILE AUGIER, of the Academy, is attached to th staff of Prince NAPOLEON, and will thus take notes for a future history.

A Turin correspondent of the *Nord* says that the correspondent of the London *Times* had attempted to enter the French camp, but had been repulsed, and then went and established himself at Turin, from whence he wrote letters that occasioned much hilarity on their return, among those who knew the country and its geography.

Much has been said in the journals about the young men of good family in Italy who have entered the army as volunteer soldiers. These acts of patriotism have not been confined to Italy. In France the following enrolments in the ranks have come to my knowledge: a son of the Marquis DE BELLONET; a brother of the Princess DE BEAUVAU; the Viscount DE TALON; the Baron NICOLAS DE CLARY, and the Duke DE GRAMMONT-CADEROUSSE. An old soldier of the first Empire, who made all the campaigns of Italy with NAPOLEON I., desires to fight these battles over again, and has demanded to be enrolled.

The young Duke DE CHARTRES, son of the Duke of ORLEANS, is at Casale, in the division of the Piedmontese army under General CIALDINI: the young Prince, who is but 17 years old, executed on the night of the 9th a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines, and drew up his own report. His uncle, the Duke D'AUMALE, has just sent the Prince two English horses for his use during the war.

M. THEOBOLD TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE, a cousin of the Empress JOSEPHINE, has engaged as a soldier in the Piedmontese cavalry. The Count GALEAZZO CASATI, Senator of Piedmont, has volunteered as a nurse to the wounded on the field of battle. All the high schools of Turin, Alessandria and Genoa have been closed, and while the young men have shouldered their muskets to assist in the defence of their country, the young ladies have been set to work making lint.

The news that the Prince of NASSAU, brother of the reigning Duke, had taken service in the Austrian army, produced a painful impression in the diplomatic world at Paris. It was only last year that this young gentleman was warmly received at the Tuileries, and generously entertained by their Majesties during a stay of four months, occupying the right of the Emperor at all reviews and other public occasions, and accompanying the Empress as her cavalier on the promenade. The Prince is related to the Russian Imperial family, which, certainly, will not approve his conduct.

The garrison of Paris, reduced to a few thousand men during the first fortnight of the rush to Italy, is now not only complete, but augmented by two regiments of cavalry. At the same time the National Guard, of Paris, is going to be carried from 60,000 to 140,000 men. As constituted up to the present time, only the wealthier wards of Paris, and in these Wards the wealthier people, were allowed muskets, or were called on to do military duty. All the republican Wards, from fear of their using the guns placed in their hands against the Government, were totally exempt from service in the National Guard ever since the *coup d'état*, and consequently deprived of their guns. But now that the Government feels strong in the sympathies of the people, every man in the city, rich and poor, liable to military duty in the National Guard, is going to be called out. The Emperor wishes to repose upon the people, and it is undoubtedly not a bad policy. Hereafter the Government will be absolutely in the power of the 160,000 men to whom it grants the privilege of carrying guns in the national militia, and who constitute the active business men of Paris.

Nothing could be more reassuring for the Government than the general tone of public feeling in regard to the war. I have yet to meet a single man, woman or child of the French people who is not in favor of it, or a single person who seems disposed to take advantage of the war or the Emperor's absence to create embarrassments to his dynasty. Certainly, the day of the Emperor's marriage, no one could have foreseen the calm that now reigns under a Regency of which EUGENIE DE MONTIJO is the *titulaire*. It is indeed a spectacle which adds immense moral force to the cause in which the army of France is engaged, and proves that the people, at least, are convinced of its justice and its sanctity.

What better proof does one need of these friendly dispositions of the people than the manner in which the late loan of 500,000,000 has been taken? The Government asks for 500,000,000 to aid in carrying on the war, it offers the same terms as on previous occasions, gives ten days only in which to take the loan and does not supply bureaux enough to do the clerical labor for all the subscribers that apply, and what is the result? The loan was more than taken in Paris alone; in all France it was more than taken at the end of the second day; and at the end of the ten days, there was a sum of 2,300,000,000 instead of 500,000,000 subscribed! And every sou of it by French people! And 80,000,000 of it by the poorest of people, in sums of two dollars each! Still more, at the end of the ten days the lines of people at each bureau, waiting to subscribe, were as long as at the end of any previous day. Every night hundreds of people slept on the ground, so as to get a chance the next day, and any man who saw the *empressement* to subscribe to this war loan, must rest satisfied, not only of the healthy financial condition of the people, but of their generous support of the war for the emancipation of Italy.

What, then, are we to think of the London *Times*, which advised English capitalists, at the opening of the loan, not to risk their money in it? And of the Derby organ, the *Morning Herald*, which placed France on the same level with Austria, as a bankrupt nation? It is pitiable to see a journal of the influence of the London *Times* publish a stupendous and most injurious falsehood, and then lie a month in the face of the whole world in backing it up, rather than manfully avow its error. It is pitiable to see such a journal as the *Times*, with no other motive of action than the spectre of 1815 before it, pursue a course of injurious and totally groundless attack on the motives and intentions of NAPOLEON III., when not a single act of his whole life can be pointed to as an evidence of his bad faith toward England. And yet fear of NAPOLEON III., or rather the name of Napoleon, is the sole motive, the sole moving-spring of the *Times'* abuse. If anything brings about an extension of the war from its present limits, it will be this ridiculous and extravagantly-expressed fear of France by England.

The French papers will tell you that they have but 80 or 100,000 men in Piedmont; but you must recollect that these are official figures given out by the army, and intended for the ears o the Austrians. By the last telegraphic dispatch from head-quarters, dated last evening at 5 o'clock at Alessandria, we learn that the Emperor has finished, or nearly finished, placing his army in position to take the offensive, while from other sources we learn that it is the intention to march straight at the Austrian lines in the direction of Milan by the way of Pavia. If this is the plan of campaign—and it seems the most probable one—you may rely upon it that the French Army is not limited by the above figures. The French officers talk of sleeping in Milan before the end of the month, and to do this they must have an overpowering army, that will be able to march almost in a straight line through all obstacles. We have reason to believe that the French army is overpowering in numbers, and that the boast of its officers is not improbable. There is no reason to believe that NAPOLEON III. has found any better mode of expressing the true strength of an army than that adopted by his uncle, that "the *bon Dieu* is always with the big battalions!"

The Order of the Day, published by the Emperor to his army on arriving at Genoa, was well received, as are all his State papers, both here and in Italy. The paragraph in regard to the bayonet has been much remarked upon, and recalls to mind the observation of the illustrious Marshal SAXE, that "the gun is but the handle of the bayonet."

For three or four days the news from Italy has been totally without interest, and the dead calm that reigns is only the precursor of the storm of excitement that will surely follow the news of the first movement of the army forward. After the time that has been spent in organizing, it will be reasonable to expect an effective and successful march, and it is upon this movement that the attention of all Europe will be concentrated for the next week.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Aspects of the War—Partisan Politics—An Anecdote of Lord Ellenborough—The Rifle Mania—Literary Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The campaign in Italy still hangs fire. The Austrians have wisely abandoned their first design of acting on the offensive, and are satisfying themselve with levying contributions on the Piedmontese, and exacting forced loans from the Lombards, so as to exhaust the country on both sides of the frontier before the war, properly speaking, shall begin. If the French exchequer were in similar plight to their own, and the sea were not open for the conveyance of supplies of all sorts to the Allies, this might make a very serious difference. But so long as the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON is offered four times as much money by way of loan at 6 per cent. as it thinks of asking, and so long as Genoa, Spezzia, and Leghorn receive in safety food, clothing, and arms, in whatever quantities there may be required, in the space of a few hours from Toulon and Marseilles, it is strategetically of little moment that the valleys of the Ticino and the Po should be stripped bare and their unfortunate inhabitants reduced to ruin. The letters published in the *Times* during the last week from their correspondents in Italy, especially those from the seat of war, have excited great astonishment here, from the tone of palliation, if not apology, in which they speak of the Austrian proceedings. Every day the "leading journal" shows more and more decidedly a disposition to go any lengths against France. It is still Anti-Derbyite in domestic policy; and you may expect to see it back up the attempt that will be made, under the auspices of Lord PALMERSTON, to put Ministers into a minority early in June. But in foreign affairs its inspiration is derived from its old favorites, Lords ABERDEEN and CLARENDON, rather than from Cambridge House. How thoroughly these veteran toadies of Prince ALBERT are in sympathy with the present aims of our Foreign Office I need not say. Were the Government to come to a dead-lock to-morrow, the Court would insist upon some attempt to reconstruct the Cabinet on a conservative basis, and, in my opinion, it would probably succeed. A negotiation was attempted last week, which had for its object, as stated by the *Daily News*, to induce Lord PALMERSTON to join the Administration as leader of the Commons, with any three of his friends he might choose to name. The *Morning Post* has abstained from all allusion to the fact stated; and the *Globe* alone ventured to put forward a sham contradiction, after an interval of two days, in which it denied indignantly the fact of the offer having been accepted, but not the fact of its having been made. Since then other negotiations have been commenced and are now carrying on—on the one side with a view of strengthening the *personnel* of the Ministry, by the inclusion of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord ELCHO, and upon the other for the reconciliation of personal differences and rival pretensions among the leaders of the Opposition. The notion seems to be that Lord ELLENBOROUGH will be asked to reënter the Cabinet he quitted twelve months ago, on the India bill, as First Lord of the Admiralty. But unless there be an unconfessed desire on the part of the Government to multiply the chances of a collision with the naval forces of France, it is inconceivable how such an appointment should be thought of in the present posture of affairs. With great talent in debate, and singular energy in administration, Lord ELLENBOROUGH has proved himself incorrigibly wanting in judgment whenever he has been tried. Soon after his recall from India in 1844, he was placed at the head of the Admiralty by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. The world was then enjoying the slumbers of a profound peace, and the presence of the late Duke of WELLINGTON in the Cabinet was considered a sufficient guarantee against any great imprudence on the part of his colleagues, for, without his advice, so long as he lived, none of them ventured to undertake any important design connected with the naval or military defence of the country. Even then, however, Lord ELLENBOROUGH had well-nigh brought his friends into trouble by his rare indiscretion. Possessed with the notion that it was necessary by some striking fact to arouse Parliament and the public to a healthful sense of the danger incident to the then reduced state of our navy, his lordship had, with great care and deliberation, planned a sham attack, to be made suddenly and at night, by a given number of vessels, upon Portsmouth. Not only was a mock cannonade prepared, which should rouse the garrison and inhabitants from their sleep to the supposed horrors of bombardment from the sea, but parties were arranged to land at particular points, provided with the implements of escalade, and with directions to make themselves masters of the principal batteries. All was kept secret until a few hours before, when the project was luckily divulged in time to be summarily put an end to by the most cautious of prime ministers. It is almost incredible to think that a scheme of the sort, which would, in all probability, have ended in a frightful loss of brave and innocent life, should have been seriously entertained by a man enjoying the reputation of statesmanship, and apparently possessing the confidence of some of the ablest and wariest politicians of his time. It is, nevertheless, quite true; and it is not the only marvellous story that is told of this singularly clever, but singularly unsafe man. So well, indeed, is his reputation for rashness and eccentricity understood, that I believe that his nomination as the First Lord of the Admiralty at the present juncture would with good reason materially increase the uneasiness and distrust entertained toward our Government by that of France. With reference to the negotiations for Whig fusion, nothing can be said to be as yet settled, save that Lord CLARENDON is not likely to form a part of any new combination. The basis now suggested is, that some fourth or fifth-rate man, of high rank and good character, should be nominally placed at the top, and that the two ex-Premiers, whose rivalry has hitherto caused the paralysis of the party, should agree to serve under him. If this cannot be done, I should not be surprised to see an arrangement attempted which would send Lord PALMERSTON to the Lords with the dignity of chief, and the reversionary expectancy of the Premiership, Lord JOHN RUSSELL remaining in the Commons, and taking the lead once more in that assembly.

Meanwhile, it is now confessed on all hands that the Tories have secured in the new Parliament a compact force of more than three hundred votes. The latest of the Irish elections have exceeded the anticipations that were formed regarding them, and have nearly all resulted in favor of ministers. By far the strongest case in proof of the coalition between Cardinal WISEMAN and the Carlton Club, is that of the King's County, where Mr. HENNESSY, a young man without any local connection of influence, and who has hitherto filled the post of third-class clerk in the Privy Council office, has been returned. His opponent was Mr. BLAND, a man of large property in the County, and a Liberal, who had uniformly voted in the two last Parliaments in conformity with the supposed will of his constituents. As a Catholic Tory, however, Mr. HENNESSY has been preferred to a Protestant Liberal: the majority of the priesthood voting for the former, and what is more extraordinary, the tenantry of Lords ROSS, DIGBY, and other Conservative landowners giving him their unanimous support.

Already death has begun to lessen the number of the newly-elected representatives. Mr. WM. FAGAN, who for many years represented the City of Cork, has not long enjoyed his recently renewed honor. The vacancy caused by his decease, will be sharply contested—the Catholic candidate being Dr. LYONS, a son in-law of Chief Baron PIGOTT, and a Professor in the Catholic University.

Our middle classes are all just now gone crazed about rifle-shooting and rifle clubs. No human being in his senses really believes any proximate danger of invasion; yet the whole country is astir with the noise and bustle of volunteering. The example of the United States is in every one's mouth; and the undiscerning critics who occupied themselves last winter in sneering at the democratic franchises of America, now laud to the skies its democratic firelocks, as if these were not considerably more to the purpose in more points of view than one. Government, which at first affected to encourage the formation of rifle clubs, already shows symptoms of perplexity at the rapidity with which the notion is spreading; and I have reason to know that instead of indiscriminate encouragement, measures will be taken rather to check the embodiment of these volunteer corps. The jealousy of an oligarchic Government is seldom caught napping; and of all things in the world that by which it is most easily aroused is the fear of an intelligent and free-spirited people becoming accustomed to the use of arms. Recruiting for the navy goes on with unabated briskness, and considering the number of ships of war already in commission and about to be so, a large additional number of men will certainly be required. But if any one asks in Parliament what it is all for, Government will, I imagine, be sorely puzzled to know what to say. Ostensible cause there certainly is none.

There are not many new books of note this season; indeed I hardly know of one which has recently made its appearance in this country whose reputation is likely to last. The feud between Mr. DICKENS and his old publishers has been finally terminated by his purchase of the copyright of *Household Words* for £3,200, and its incorporation with his new serial of *All the Year Round*. Everybody is glad of this, and the popularity of the learned and inventive author seems to be greater than ever. A novel has just made its appearance from the pen of ARSONY FONBLANQUE, Jr., son of the well-known editor of the *Examiner* newspaper. The book is full of promise, and of traditional if not hereditary humor.

We have several new plays of the lighter sort, the best being "Electro," at the Haymarket, by FRANK TALFOURD, and "House or Home," at the Adelphi, by TOM TAYLOR. Mr. TALFOURD'S comedy is an ingenious combination of classical and comical effects admirably combined, and put upon the stage to perfection. Mr. E. T. SMITH has been seeking employment for his superfluous energy and good nature, in a testimonial which he has been endeavoring to get up as a tribute of respect to Mr. CHARLES KEAN. A good many subscriptions had already been given, when, to the discomfiture of the enterprising lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, a letter appeared from Mr. KEAN positively declining to entertain the compliment; whereupon Mr. SMITH could only publish a notification of his regret at having unconsciously given offence where he meant to do honor, accompanying the act with an expression of his hope that somebody would be as kind to him when he retires from managerial life as he was disposed to be towards the lessee of the Princesses.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE ALLIED ARMY—ITS DISPOSITION.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TURIN, Saturday, May 14.

I have just had a conversation with an officer of cavalry, who formed part of a reconnaissance which pushed on as far as Vercelli, two days ago. It seems beyond doubt, from what he tells me, that the Austrians have fully determined to concentrate their forces between the Ticino and the Sesia, and the lines of the Dora Baltea having served their purpose, that of protecting the capital, which would otherwise indubitably have fallen into the enemy's hands, are about to be abandoned, and an onward movement is expected very shortly to take place. My informant fully confirms all the accounts I had previously heard of the devastation the country has undergone at the hands of the Austrians. The crops have been trampled under foot, and the valley of the Sesia, close to Vercelli, which was, as it were, the Arcadia of Northern Italy, is now a barren wilderness. The amount of the damage it is impossible to estimate at present, but I am assured that between the Sesia and the Dora it is much greater than between the Sesia and the Ticino. In the provinces of Novara and Vigevano, an Austrian invasion had been long expected, and the inhabitants had taken the precaution of sending their valuables to the other side of the Sesia. Between Vigevano and Vercelli, nothing had been left but what was not worth carrying off, and the Austrians found but little to glean there. On the fertile plain which stretches west of the Sesia, however, it was far otherwise. The inhabitants had never imagined that the Government would allow a fertile district, at the very gates of the capital, to be ravaged without attempting to protect it. The wholesale destruction of the crops in this valley entails famine on a great part of Piedmont. I am told by my informant that the distress of these poor peasants, and their indignation against the Government, for having thus been sacrificed without any attempt being made to protect them, are perfectly appalling. As to the Austrians, no attempt can be made to palliate their conduct. The cruelties they perpetrated in the rural districts can scarcely be credited. Some of the facts that are reported to me are too horrible to be mentioned, unless duly authenticated; and in Turin, at present, it is not easy to authenticate anything.

The French Emperor is to arrive at his head-quarters to-day. The presence of a commander-in-chief much required. There are well-founded accounts of terrible scenes which are said to have already taken place between VICTOR EMANUEL, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and M'MAHON. A general advance of the French army has taken place to the Po, while their right wing has advanced to Voghera, as if it were their intention to cross the Po after its junction with the Ticino, so as to turn the Austrian flank. To prevent this movement, the Austrians have sent a large force, as a reserve (it is under General BENEDEK,) to Corte Olona, so as to be able to dispute the passage of the river, while their left wing has taken up a strong position between Pavia and Bobbio, on the Trebia. Their right wing is still between Robbio and Vercelli, and their centre extends from Mortara to Pavia.

The position of the French is at present as follows: The left wing, composed of the corps of General NIEL and the Piedmontese under LA MARMORA, which extended from Chivasso to Caluso, are moving towards the Sesia; the centre, which is formed by the bulk of the Piedmontese army, under the King's orders, continues at Casale and in the neighborhood; and the bulk of the French army is concentrated between Alessandria and Ponteeurone, occupying also several important points on the Po—such as Cornale, Gerola, Cambio, &c. At the War Office here the opinion prevails that as the Austrian greatly outnumbers the French army, the French Commander-in-Chief will try and bring about an action on the mountainous ground south of the Po, so as to compensate for the inequality in point of numbers, and especially as regards artillery and cavalry.

Great masses of troops continue to arrive at Genoa from Algeria. There is no doubt that, although no engagement has yet taken place, both armies have already suffered heavy losses from fatigue and sickness. The French are busily organizing hospitals a-Genoa, Turin, and Alessandria; and the civil hospitals of Turin have been ordered to prepare a certain number of beds for military patients.

Barrack accommodation is also being prepared here for a large number of troops, and French officers confidently assert that before a month has elapsed the French army in Piedmont will number over 250,000.

AUSTRIAN TACTICS.

Correspondence of the Paris Siècle.

TURIN, Saturday, May 14.

GYULAI'S army, forced to retreat, is falling back on three different points, Novaro, Pavia, and Piacenza on this last town by Stradella. Already a part of the siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs, have been signalled. In effecting this retreat some repassed the Gravellona, in the direction of Casale-Pusterlengo, between Lodi and Piacenza; others went through Broni, and after crossing the bridge of La Stella, turned towards Stradella. As to the bulk of the army, it is still in Piedmont, but they are concentrating it on the line of operations so as, in case of a check, to be able to form a junction with the troops in Lombardy. The ground along part of the Gravellona, and at Codalunza, Portighetto, and Batella, is bristling with fortifications, and whilst on other points they are making bridges, throwing up batteries, and reestablishing communications, GYULAI is reinforcing his troops on the road to Piacenza. As to the troops recently collected, they are concentrated between Mortara, Palestra and Robbio. Of course the bridges which had been thrown over the Sesia, near Palestra, have been removed. The 86 guns which were at Vercelli have been placed in concentric batteries on an eminence commanding Novara, on which stands the village of Bieocca, the scene of the principal incident of the memorable battle of 1849. This position between Novara and Magenta will serve GYULAI as a *point d'appui* for the right wing of his army in case of retreat. The extraordinary works in progress there seem to justify that conclusion. Between Gagliate and the Ticino thousands of peasants are compelled to work in digging deep ditches and throwing up epaulments. Preparations are also being made in case of defeat to throw four bridges over the river on this point, behind the epaulment, to facilitate the retreat. This is perfectly in accord with the last despatches, which state that the Austrian troops are concentrating between Novara and Piacenza, and fortifying their positions between the Gravellona and the Po. In this case, if such be the tactics of GYULAI, the left wing will rest on the Po, as the right does on Novara. The Austrians have established a telegraph wire, about six feet from the ground, between Novara and Milan. To afford greater facilities for the entrance of the soldiers, two bridges have also been made near Vigevana and Motta-Visconti. On the bridge of La Stella, more important defences have been prepared in the shape of six small forts, which will be guarded by outposts placed at San Cypriano and Glezolo. Nothing positive is known as to the motive of this change in the movement of the Austrian troops. I can affirm as certain, however, that the Austrians came to Vercelli, with the determination to march to Turin immediately after installing their head-quarters there. With that view they came in great force, preceded or followed, I cannot say which, by eighty pieces of cannon. As it was night, they placed their guns in the meadows near Vercelli. The next morning the alert was given, and all the men were soon under arms. The cause of alert was that the waters were gradually covering the plain and the roads, and with them the pieces of cannon. In vain did they rage and storm, there was no alternative but to immediately remove the guns and place them elsewhere; but the soldiers were soon tired out and the horses knocked up. They then made a requisition of hundreds of hands to help them. God knows what means they employed to make the poor peasants work! At last, about nightfall, the task was completed, and the guns were removed to behind Vercelli. They had not been there an hour when the meadows were covered with water, which soon attained a depth of three feet. The same operation had to be again performed under greater difficulties than before, and the next day the enemy proceeded with all haste towards Ivrea.

STRENGTH OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 17.

With respect to the strength of the armies, a point of much interest, it is not easy to obtain accurate information, as the numbers vary from day to day. If we state the Piedmontese at 80,000 effective men it is a very liberal estimate; and in these are included the volunteers, about 10,000 to 12,0000, who enlisted in the regular army. It very probably would also include GARIBALDI'S corps, which is 3,600 on paper, and about 3,000 effective. There is another corps in progress of formation, which was to have been ULLOA'S, and which will probably be about 3,000 more. As regards the French, all that I can tell you as positive, derived from official sources, is, that up to and on the 6th inst. 64,000 men had landed at Genoa. The date is rather remote, and there have been many arrivals since then, to say nothing of those troops that came over the Mont Cénis, and whose numbers it is scarcely possible to estimate even approximately. The general belief seems to be that there are now 130,000 French in the Sardinian States. There may be more, but I do not think there can be less. They are still deficient in cavalry, artillery, and camp equipage. At Lyons a tremendous siege train is preparing, destined, of course, for the Lombard fortresses. With respect to the Austrians, information on which I place great reliance, and which is up to the most recent date, states their whole force in Italy at about 220,000 men, distributed as follows: At Ancona 7,000, Ferrara 4,000, Venice 12,000 to 15,000, Legnago 1,000, Mantua 4,000, Verona 6,000, Peschiera 2,000, Piacenza 5,000, Brescia, Milan, Bergamo, Cremona, and other places in that district, 20,000 to 25,000. Besides these, within the last day or two about 20,000 men have been concentrated about Piacenza. Non-combatants and sick are set down at 20,000. Including the 26,000 men that have just been drawn from it and assembled round Piacenza, and 4,000 to 5,000 that are in Pavia, the effective strength of the Austrian army in Piedmont is about 130,000 men. I have strong reason for believing the above figures to be substantially correct.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S departure from Genoa, and of his reception at Allessandria. His Majesty's enthusiastic reception at Genoa has been already narrated:

"The Emperor, accompanied by the Ministers of the King of Piedmont, Count DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, Minister of Algeria, and the French Envoy at Turin left Genoa on the 14th, in the midst of the same manifestations of enthusiasm which have never ceased since the arrival of His Majesty in Italy. The Imperial train left at 2 o'clock precisely by the railway for Alessandria. That line, which crosses the Apennines, and has cost 135,000,000, reflects the highest honor on the Sardinian Government, and attests the resources and activity of that energetic country, which has carried on the construction of it in spite of the most difficult circumstances. The train only stopped for a few minutes at the principal stations of Ponte Decimo, Busalla, Arquata, Serravalle, and Novi. During the whole line, the inhabitants and the troops on their march collected at the points whence they could catch a view of the Emperor, and hailed him with shouts of delight. At a few minutes before four, the train crossed the river Bormida, leaving on the left the plain where the immortal battle of Marengo was fought and at four o'clock entered the terminus of Alessandria. The Emperor was received by the civil and military authorities, who conducted him into a saloon fitted up with the greatest magnificence. After remaining there for a few minutes, the Emperor mounted on horseback, and, escorted by several squadrons of cavalry, proceeded to the royal palace through a double line formed by the National Guard and the French and Sardinian troops. The road followed by the Emperor, which ran along the fortifications, was bordered by Venetian masts surmounted by the eagles of France and Savoy, and from which floated the tri-colored flags of the two nations. All the windows in the streets through which the *cortége* passed were filled with ladies, who scattered boquets and flowers before the Emperor. On columns erected at the railway station were inscribed extracts in French from the proclamation of the Emperor, and others in Italian from that of the King of Sardinia. At the entrance of the Strada della Pierra was a triumphal arch, on one side of which was the inscription, "To the heir of the conqueror of Marengo," and on the other, "To the ally of VICTOR EMANUEL." On the Piazetta was placed a marble bust of NAPOLEON I., surrounded by vases of flowers, and on either side the Piazza were military trophies of the two nations. A short time after the Emperor's arrival at the Palace, he was joined by the King of Piedmont, and their Majesties dined together. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. Although it was known that the Emperor would not visit the theatre, the house was crowded, and between the pieces one of the actors recited an ode written for the occasion, in honor of the Emperor. At noon on the following day, the Emperor, accompanied by Marshals VAILLANT and CANROBERT, and some of the officers of his household, walked to the Cathedral dedicated to St. Peter, the National Guard being drawn up on either side of the streets through which His Majesty passed. The Emperor was received at the entrance of the Church by the clergy with great ceremony. The service was performed by the Abbé LAINE, chaplain of the Emperor. Both in going to and returning from the Cathedral the Emperor was greeted with the loudest acclamations by the people.

MOVEMENT OF A FRENCH DETACHMENT UPON PARMA.

The correspondent of the *Siècle* writes as follows from Genoa, under date of the 14th:

"The Third Regiment of Zouaves starts from Bobbio, and will probably arrive there in the evening of the day after to-morrow, after halting the first night at Torigila and the second at Ottona. Bobbio, on the frontier of the Duchy of Parma, is occupied at present by the Austrians, and the Zouaves are sent to give them notice to quit. The latter are delighted with their mission, and hope to be the first French soldiers having shot at the enemy. The Colonel said this morning in my presence, 'If the Austrians do us the honor to wait, we hope to be masters of the position the day after our arrival.' The Colonel's only fear is that he shall not be able to restrain the ardor of his men, and you must know that all the officers entertain the same apprehension. At 7 o'clock Prince NAPOLEON, followed by his staff, arrived at the Pila Gate, received the regiment in question, which forms part of his division, and at 7¼ the column began its march to the sound of the bugle and the soldiers' songs. All the reports confirm the news that the Austrians are retreating, but preparations are being made to attack them, and the general opinion is that an important engagement will take place in a few days. As to the soldiers, they are firmly convinced that they shall lodge in Milan before the end of the month."

The hopes of this fine body that they should meet the Austrians at Bobbio must have been disappointed, as we have already learnt that the latter abandoned the town the very day the Zouaves set out to drive them from it. A writer in the *Débats* says:

If a battle should take place, it will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of Pavia, for it does not appear at all likely that the Austrians would wait an attack in the square formed by the Sesia, the Po and the Ticino. In the event of defeat they would have to effect their retreat by crossing the last-named river, an operation of a very difficult character, and one which would expose them to serious loss. Although they now occupy that ground, and are throwing up fortified field works, it is probably only for the purpose of rendering more difficult any aggressive movement on the part of the Franco-Sardinian army.

THE CAMPAIGN FROM AN AUSTRIAN POINT OF VIEW.

APPEARANCE OF AFFAIRS AT THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, MORTARA, Thursday, May 12.

I hope my letter of the day before yesterday reached London in safety, because, though written hurriedly to catch the post, it contained information

same hospitable manner to any stranger bringing few letters of introduction.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Milan *Official Gazette* publishes the two following bulletins:

VERCELLI, Monday, May 9

Although the Austrian army has exhibited a disposition to attack the enemy on all sides, the latter has not had the courage to accept the challenge. The Radetzky steamer, on the Lago Maggiore, replying to a fusillade from the Piedmontese bank, wounded five of the enemy with one single discharge of grape shot. The Piedmontese have plundered the poor inhabitants of Stroppiano of everything. The bridge at Valenza has been mined, notwithstanding the enemy's fire. Two arches have been blown up. The other bridge across the Sesia, in front of Vercelli, was mined by the Piedmontese, but we discovered the mine. The enemy did not think fit to defend Vercelli, a town important from its excellent military position. The inhabitants eagerly supplied our troops with provisions, without either a complaint on the part of the population, or a threat on that of our soldiers. The head quarters, that were at Lumello, were transferred on the 7th to Mortara, and were excellently received by the population. On the 8th, passing through Robbio, they got to Vercelli. Count GIULAI received, with all the respect he merited, the venerable Archbishop Mgr. D'ANDREAS, who came to meet him. The Archbishop offered his palace as a residence, which was accepted. Let us note this remarkable fact—an Austrian army enters Piedmont, and the people receives it favorably. The Cavour Government calls the armies of France to its aid, and in place of yielding to the pressure of force, the country welcomes us as brothers.

MORTARA, Wednesday, May 11

The enemy persisting in keeping on the defensive, our head quarters are moved to Mortara, and we occupy the country between the Sesia and the Po, extending on the one side beyond Vercelli, and on the other, by means of the bridge thrown across at Cornale, into the Montferrat. We have occupied Biella, a town important from its strategic position. Bold reconnoissances as far as Vogbera and Tortona have shown us that the enemy's concentration begins only at the latter place, and that his main body is between Tortona and Alessandria. NAPOLEON I. it was who dismantled Tortona, thus depriving the Subalpine population of a stronghold. Piedmont so learnt to know the real tendency of French principles. Capt. BLACKEY, an English colonel, [*sic in orig.*] has arrived at our head-quarters at Mortara, desirous of sharing the fate of the Italian campaign with the Austrian army. The state of the troops is more and more satisfactory. Though the temperature already begins to be very warm, there are few sick, and yet the mephitic atmosphere of the rice-fields in the district of Vercelli and the Lumellina is not calculated to preserve the soldiers' health.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR

From Various Correspondents.

The division of General RENAULT, which is nearest the enemy, is superb. Their brave commander had a narrow escape a few days ago of being killed while making a reconnaissance on the right bank of the P. While the French were looking on from a distance without firing, the Croats sent a few shots, one of which struck a chasseur of the general's escort, who was close to him. The French soldiers, on seeing their comrade all from his horse, cried out, "Try again, gentleman; you shall be paid off hereafter cent per cent."

A Turin correspondent writes: "This afternoon I was at the bankers N——. While waiting there I fell into conversation with the Marchese G—— O—— who told me the following: On Saturday he (the Marchese) was told by his banker that that morning a private soldier of the line, in his great coat and side arms, appeared at the counter of the bank and presented a letter containing a credit in favor of Count——, on Milan, for 50 000. The banker asked where the Count was; 'I am he,' was the answer."

It is said that a staff of photographers is about to be organized to join the army of Italy.

The new rifled French cannon made their *début* in a smart encounter at Valenza, where an Austrian corps, keeping out of artillery range (as they thought,) were utterly confounded by a volley sent bang into the midst of them, from a distance of seven thousand metres, dismounting their guns, and causing immense destruction of men.

A catechism issued by authority from one of the Imperial printing-presses at Milan, and ordered for use in the Government schools, is said to contain the following questions and answers: How must subjects behave towards their sovereign? Subjects must behave towards their sovereign like faithful slaves towards their master. Why must subjects behave like slaves? Because their sovereign is their master, and has power over their property as well as their life. Are subjects bound to obey bad sovereigns also? Yes; subjects are bound to obey not only good but also bad sovereigns.

The *Pays* announces that a general officer who arrived in Paris the day before yesterday from the seat of war in Italy says that two battalions of riflemen, one Austrian and the other French, having observed each other on different sides of the river Po, commenced firing. "Great was the stupefaction of the enemy," says the French General, "at seeing that their balls did not reach, while our balls struck their soldiers with disastrous precision. They immediately dispersed, leaving 20 of their men on the ground."

The French infantry soldiers no longer wear the *shako*, but the light *kepi* instead, all the heavy shakos being doffed before marching, and the other accoutrements being made such as not to impede the freest action of legs and limbs. The nether integuments are not suffered to reach down within a foot of the ground, smart gaiters being no recipients of mud, and the whole rig of the men being adapted not for show but work. Pipe-clay and strangulating collars are not in such veneration as they may be elsewhere.

There is no army in the world in which so many minute and elaborate instructions are laid down for the guidance and government of the private soldier as the Austrian. The soldier is told to be faithful to God and to his Sovereign. The language in which he addresses a superior, from the corporal upwards, is prescribed for him. He is to use the word *Herr* to the corporal, and the third person plural to cadets and officers. He is to salute sentinels, and if he be carrying anything in the one hand he must salute with the other; and if both hands be occupied, must stand still and face outwards while an officer is passing. The army regulations even provide for the washing of the private's mouth and eyes, for the combing of his hair, for the cutting of his nails, for the shaving of his beard, for his change of linen, for his bathing under certain regulations when not heated, and also against his lying in the sun bareheaded or suddenly quenching his thirst when in perspiration.

The officers of her majesty's ship *Orion*, while stationed at Genoa, had an opportunity of seeing the French army land—some 80,000 men—and they were much struck with the admirable arrangements. Everything was done without confusion and with an expedition that appeared almost miraculous. For instance, the *Grand Bretagne* arrived at 10 A. M. with 3 000 soldiers; they were landed and the vessel at sea proceeding for another freight at 2 P. M. In four hours the vessel had entered the port, landed 2,000 men, and was on her return voyage, and this done with the utmost system and regularity. On the same day another large vessel arrived with cavalry at 7 A. M., and another with cavalry at 10 A. M. The horses and soldiers were all landed, and the vessels at sea, by 2 P. M. During the stay of the *Orion* the officers perambulated all parts of the town, and could not but feel surprised at the orderly state it was in from the immense masses of troops passing, and during the whole time they saw but two soldiers the worse for liquor. The French soldiers appeared, though enthusiastic, yet serious, as men who felt they had their work to do, and could only hope for success by an effort that would require all their strength and energy.

Le Sport, organ of the Paris Jockey Club, which circulates exclusively in the higher classes, comes out with a list of forty members of the club who have gone to fight in Italy, comprising the quintessence of Parisian male society. Most of these hold high rank in the service, some are volunteers—De Grammont, De Polignac, De la Rochefoucauld, De Saligna-Fenelon, Vicomte Omer Talon, Marquis De Gallifet, Comte De Genlis, Prince De la Moskowa. The oldest Italian houses from every district of the peninsula have sent representatives to the Piedmontese army, the Litas, Borromeos, and Trivulzios of Milan, Ricasoli and Serristori of Florence, Bentivoglios from the Legations, Marquis Uberto Pallavicini, the largest land owner around Cremona, the fire eons of the state disdeigned Count Balbo; in fact the liberating army has in the *titre d'oro*, or peerage book of the land.

It is reserved for a Belgian local paper, *La Meuse*, to inform the public in England of what the present Cabinet is doing in the way of *Kriegsbereitschaft*. Contracts for no less than 400 000 rifles are about to be taken, of which Birmingham gets half and Liege, on the 20th of this month, is to compete for the other 200 000, the cost of which is estimated by the armorers at five million francs. Saxony has come into the market of gunsmiths for a small parcel of 20,000 carabines for the Dresden justice, there is not the same madness there as at Munich, where Bedlam is broke loose on the topic of Lombardy. The royal house of Saxony, besides being allied closely with that of Savoy, has always been prudent and circumspect; indeed, when only an Electorate, it picked its steps cautiously, according to the pannic line:

Electo ponens vestigia timguis Saxo.

The Paris papers notice the latest effort of Lord MALMESBURY to bolster up the Vienna belligerent (professing all the time absolute neutrality.) A modest request has been made on France, if possible not to touch the seaboard of Dalmatia, not on commercial grounds, but "because Montenegro might prove troublesome." His lordship's tender solicitude for this portion of the holy Roman Empire is not likely to get any sympathy at the Tuileries, as all that line of coast was a mere gift of the First Consul at Campo Formio, and of right belonged to Venice, to which it is quite possible NAPOLEON III. may restore it, as the lion of St. Lark is still conspicuous in all the monuments from Fiume to Zara and Cattaro.

I notice, says a correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing from Genoa, that the future course of England, as regards this war, is a matter of general interest; and the English journals that reach here are eagerly scanned for something to encourage the hope that the sympathy of the English nation is with the cause of Italy. The articles of your contemporary, the *Times*, are bitterly commented upon by the Genoese, who talk of that journal as appertaining body and soul to the Austrians. The English frigate now in the harbor saluted the *Reine Hortense* upon her arrival, and in the evening some of her officers came on shore; but I noticed that the Genoese looked upon them with no great good-will, and that they remarked upon the salute fired in honor of the French Emperor as a thing that must have gone *à contre-cœur* to the officers of the late

at the latter rate; and 400 bags at 10¼c. ₩ lb., 6 months—in all, 7,070 bags. The stock in first and speculators' hands June 1 was 34,000 bags against 38,908 bags at the same time last year. The deliveries since Jan. 1 have been 38,926 bags against 37,628 bags last year; and the quantity on the way from Calcutta is 25,721 bags against 10,848 bags last year."

SKINS—Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. sum up the week's business thus: "Goat are in active request for desirable weights. Light Skins sell readily, while heavier weights are dull. Prices are well supported. The recent arrival of Curaçoa are partly sold at 80c. @90c., which is an advance over the last sales. 23 bales Payta, 140 lbs. average, brought 44c., 6 months. In Deer there is little doing, and prices are somewhat lower. We note sales of 2,000 lbs. prime Western at 30c.; 1,500 lbs. Chagres at 44c. @45c."

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 675 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c. @6c.; 164 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.; and 100 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¼c. @5¾c., ₩ lb. The report of yesterday's sales of Cuba in our paper this morning, should have read 2,200 *hhds.*, not 200 *hhds.*

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton at ⅛d ₩ lb.; 125 boxes Bacon, by the *Dread-Naught*, at 10s. For London, 30,000 Staves at 70s; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s.; 19 bales Pig's Hair at 25s.; also a British brig, with Spirits Turpentine at 5s., and Dead Weight at 15s. For San Francisco, engagements were very limited, including Measurement Goods at 27½@32½c. per foot. The latest charters included a vessel from Charleston, with Cotton for Liverpool at 5-16d. ₩ lb; a vessel from Vera Cruz to New York, $6 75 ₩ ton; a bark and a brig for Marseilles, with light pipe Staves, at $26; also, according to the *Shipping List*, a ship, 570 tons, from Richibucto to Hull, Deals at £4; one, 1,096 tons, from St. Stephen, N. B. to Bristol Channel (Bristol, Cardiff or Newport,) £3 2s. 6d.; one, 890 tons, from Musquash to Bristol Channel (excluding Gloucester,) £3 5s.; one, 1,219 tons, from Price's Mills to London, $3 15s.; one, 860 tons, from James River to Havre, Tobacco, 24s.; one, 800 tons, hence to Queenstown for orders, with Cotton, if to Liverpool ¼d., or Havre ⅛c.; a brig, 260 tons, from Machias to Sagua and back to New York, Sugar 40c, Molasses $3 on and $3 50 under deck, or if Molasses only $2 50 on and under deck; a brig, 167 tons, to Kingston, Jam. and back, $1,350; a schooner, 950 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,000; a bark, 300 tons, to St. Jago, $1,500; a schooner, 198 tons, to Laguayra, $1,400; a bark from Turks Island to New York, Salt, &c.; a Hanov. brig to Hamburg, a foreign brig to Rotterdam, Piperian Staves, and a Schooner, 300 tons, to Cette and back, on terms not made public.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF EDWARD MOORE, printer, by his mother, Mary Ann Moore, of this City. When last heard from, in September, 1857, he was in the office of the *Sturgis Republican*, Michigan.

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First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos from $20 to $150; Melodeons from $30 upward. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Testimonials.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

$200 FOR A RICHLY-FINISHED ROSEwood 7-octave piano forte; grand circular scale; French action; arch brace over the treble; great repeating power; grand diagonal; full rich tone; beautiful round corners; carved moldings; fluted keys; full plate, and elegantly lined with satin wood and white holly; best City makers; two years' warranty; two months in use; box for shipping, &c. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 44th-st., from 7 A M. till 8 P. M., for four days. An object for cash.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a splendid toned City-made 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, at almost half its cost, if purchased this week; has highly finished case and all the improvements—an instrument that will stand in tune and bear inspection. For a bargain, call at No. 67 McDougal-st., near Houston.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.

J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.

Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

A LARGE STOCK OF BARMORE'S CELEbrated grand and square premium Pianos, with the great improvement, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st., will be sold at great bargains. Splendid 7-octave piano for $170.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $260. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, been used a few months, and in perfect order, worth $360, will be sold very low for cash; reason, want of use. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

PIANO WANTED.—MUST BE A GOOD INSTRUment. Not more than from $120 to $200 will be paid. Address PROFESSIONAL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 259 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Eible House, Astor-place, } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards,

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, AT NO. 355 BROADWAY, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 6, THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK, comprising an unsurpassed assortment of the following named Goods,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICE, until the 1st of July, viz:

SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CALICOES, CHALLIES, DELAINES, MOURNING GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP-SKIRTS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

with every other description of Goods, usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, exclusively confined to their House.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED to examine their stock, and COMPARE THEIR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES, PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS, PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,

And a large variety of entirely New Styles SUMMER DRESS GOODS, At much below regular prices.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. LATEST DESIGNS Received per steamer. Full assortment, AT LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES, SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES, In Great Variety.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS. FULL ASSORTMENT, Latest Paris Shapes, Now Ready. BELOW USUAL PRICES,

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS Of Every Description.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS, HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, Of every kind, at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY, will offer on MONDAY, JUNE 6, A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices. ALSO, LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS. CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

OPENING FROM AUCTION, MONDAY, June 6,

2,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c. 18c. 25c.
5,000 White and Colored Straws, 37c., 50c., 62c.
3,500 Tuscans, Pedals and Split Straw, 75c., $1.
3,500 Leghorn Bloomers, 25c and 31c.
3,000 Boys' and Infants' Splits and Dunstables, 50c. to 75c.
1,500 Fine Split Straw Riding Hats, $1.
4,500 Boys' and Men's Hats, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c.
1,000 Shaker Hoods, 18c. and 25c.
Straw Goods at Wholesale, At KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN RIBBONS.

5,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 6c.
3,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.
5,000 yards Rich Plaid and Stripe, 12½c.
5,000 yards Fancy and Plain Ribbons, 12½c.
10,000 yards White and Black Ribbons, 6c., 12½c.
5,000 yards Heavy Rich Ribbons, 18c.
6,000 yards very Rich New styles, 18c.
At KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.

THIS WEEK, 5,000 PARASOLS, AT THE CHEAP STORE.

1,000 Parasols, 66c. Parasols, 62c.
2,000 Parasols, 75c. Parasols, 94c.
1,500 Parasols, plain colors, fringed, $1 31,
At KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.

2,000 MANTILLAS, At KINZEY'S,

1,000 Mantillas, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2.
1,000 Mantillas, $2 50, $3, $4 50 and $4,
At KINZEY'S.

10,000 PAIRS LACE MITTS, ALL STYLES,

Silk Mitts, 6c.; Mitts, 8c.; Mitts, 12c.
Silk Mitts, 18c.; Mitts, 25c; Mitts, 31c.
Silk Mitts, 37c.; Mitts, 50c.; Mitts, 62c.
5,000 pairs Children's Thread Mitts, 3c. to 6c.
At KINZEY'S,

20,000 BANDS AND FLOUNCINGS.

3,000 Swiss Bands, 12c., 18c. and 25c.
2,000 Rich Double Bands 50c.
5,000 Jaconet French Bands, 62c., 75c. and 87c.
3,500 Rich Swiss Collars, 25c., 33c. and 37c.
At KINZEY'S

5,000 YARDS MANTILLA LACES, 6c. to $1 50.

20,000 yards Mantilla Trimmings.
15,000 yards Dress Trimmings, all kinds.
5,000 dozen Drop Buttons, colored and black 6c. to 12c.
500 Rich French Feather Fans, 75c.
Goods at wholesale less than jobber's prices, At KINZEY'S

Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store, No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway,

Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS. FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS; Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CORNICES, MONICKS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER-HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS, Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers,

Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms.

Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE (Unsurpassed for extent and variety) is now offering to the retail trade AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. W. K. PEYTON Will open, on Monday, June 6, All the new styles in MANTILLAS, SACKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c., Imported for this month, To which he invites special attention.

While our garments are really first class, yet our prices (in consequence of our small expenses, compared with Broadway and Canal st.) will be found very moderate. Our stock, for extent and variety, cannot be surpassed.

W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer. No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS. 300 pieces Plaid and Striped FOULE DE SOIES, At 75 cents per yard. the last of the parcel, (value $1 and upwards,) Will be exhibited on Monday, June 6 A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open at retail on Monday, June 6, 500 pieces finest quality and newest paterns of American Printed Lawns on 1,400 Cloths, At 10 cents per yard. Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of MOURNING GOODS, being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes. Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard. Plaid striped, check, and Bayadere Silks. Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome. Barege Robes, satin bands. 1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures. Black Challies, without Lustre. Summer Bombazines, very handsome. Black Grenadine, every width, very choice. Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts. Crape Maretz in all widths. Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article. English Barege 2 yards wide. Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable. Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods. French Lawns and Organdies. English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable. Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c. N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12. Ladies will please observe the name and number. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.

LACE POINTS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, AND BURNOUS IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Having determined to relinquish our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of FINE PARIS FLOWERS, BONNETS, LACES, &c., &c., At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.

MOURNING GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, June 6, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Also, THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES, at 15 cents. CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, Consisting, in part, OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES. Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas. Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS, SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS. Full assortment of the above At greatly reduced prices. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, FROM AUCTION. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will open on Monday, June 6, 500 French Worked Collars, at great bargains. Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS AND COLLARS. Point Applique Sets and Collars, Medallion Sets, Embroidered Sets. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. A Fine Assortment, and Low Prices.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, 37½ MAIDEN-LANE—37 Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season, NEW STYLES OF PARIS SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES, (All black, and with colored borders.) FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES, (The largest assortment in the United States.) SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds, BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES, &c., &c., &c., Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices. Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house, No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

LACES. 400 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4 and $4 50.

EMBROIDERIES. 1,000 ladies' embroidered basques and spencers at $6, 1,000 ladies' embroidered robes and spencers at $2 50. 1,500 embroidered linen hdkfs. at 50c., worth $1 50. 500 Misses' embroidered sets from 50c. to $1.

PARASOLS. GREAT REDUCTION. CLOSING SALE. FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. 5,000 ladies' parasols at $3, worth $8. All other styles proportionately low. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c. Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale. Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SUMMER CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR. CHILDREN'S BLOUSES, MARSEILLES KAGLANS, LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES, RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES. MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES, BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS, with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, JAMES GRAY & CO. Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of RICH DRESS GOODS, REAL LACES, AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES Of the latest Paris styles, At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS Have a large and choice assortment of LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, BAREGE ANGLAISE, &c Also, An immense stock of BAREGE FOULARDS, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, and other new fabrics for Summer. Prices as low as possible. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 6, 400 French Jaconet Robes, double jupes, At $4 each. Value, $6 50. Also, 600 Fine French Organdy Robes, Double jupes, In beautiful colors, at $3 each. Value, $7 50. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW. LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER, A LIGHT, TASTEFUL, AND PROTECTIVE HAT, For the country and sea-side. It affords more protection than the broad-brimmed, heavy hats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvient. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION. Great Bargains in French Barege Robes. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 6. 1,500 Flounced French Barege Robes, Beautiful Colors, and latest Paris Styles. At $5 and $6 per Robe and upwards. Greatly Below their Value. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK LACE POINTS At an immense reduction, Will be offered during this week. Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12. Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $30. The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains. MILLER & GRANT, No. 763 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES. The largest stock, at THE LOWEST PRICES. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OILCLOTHS, &c. Fine satin paper, 12c.; fine gold paper, 50c. per roll. 5,000 pair fine gold shades at $1 per pair. Also, a large assortment of oil cloths, mattings, mats, &c., at COATES', No 344 Hudson-st., above Spring.

NEW MEDALLION CARPETS, All in one piece, various sizes. New Wilton and Velvet do. by the yard, confined patterns Just received per last steamer. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LOOK! LOOK!! CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c., Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING, From auction, Of the best quality, and at half the previous prices, C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts.

MASONIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST kind of Woven Skirts, with patent fastenings, 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 381 Spring st., cor. Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

ATTEND THE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS, By HENRY T. LEEDS, At No. 30 7th-st., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Bargains to be had. Sale positive.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS At the new and elegant store of G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway, (near Broome-st.) The subscriber's store is now replete with a NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public, assuring them of the continuance of the system under which he commenced the establishment, and which has hitherto been attended with such signal success, viz, the constantly keeping on hand of ARTICLES OF THE VERY FIRST AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESCRIPTION, and which he offers at the lowest possible shade of profit. The following articles deserve especial notice: DOUBLE JUPE SILK ROBES, IN COLORED AND BLACK. CHINTZ-COLORED CHENE SILKS, In great variety. A FULL LINE OF BLACK SILKS IN PLAIN, FIGURED and BAYADERE, $1 to $3 per yard. SHAWLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES, In rich Chintz Colors. PLAIN AND FIGURED BAREGES, In great variety: 1,000 PIECES FINE ENGLISH BAREGE, In all colors. RICH CHINTZ, DOUBLE JUPE ORGANDY ROBES. The choicest Patterns of the Season. FINE FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS; 10,000 YARDS FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS, At 12½ cents per Yard. Also, REAL LACES, GLOVES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES. And a most complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of the most approved and desirable makes, including DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND FLANNELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, And a "fixed price" invariably observed. G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway, two doors below Broome-st.

C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av., Offers auction lots of Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doyllies, Linen Sheeting, Pillow-casing and Shirting, Dress goods of every variety, in Silk lustres, Poplins, Lawns, Organdies, Bareges, Challies, French and English Prints. Below the cost of production.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELING, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and WINDOW DRAPERY. CANAL ST., corner Mercer.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION. Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed. FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS of a superior quality, and at low prices, AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites the attention of ladies preparing for the country to her very large and complete assortment of rich Paris Summer Millinery, of the newest and choicest design, which will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "the Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads, at an expense not exceeding 6 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble." access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st-st.

ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN—That Abraham Hooley, Jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 27th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever; nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GROOBY. JERSEY CITY, June 1, 1859.

KNOW ALL CHI PSIS—THAT JOSEPH LANE RICHARDSON WOOD, formerly a member of the Alpha Kappa of Chi Psi, in the New-York Free Academy, was expelled from the Chi Psi Fraternity, and divested of all its privileges and friendship, at a meeting of the Alpha Kappa held June 3, 1859. By order of Alpha Kappa of Chi Psi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Price $50, $50, $60, $50. Will be ready in a few days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware, very low and warranted. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, Whit is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, saltrheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make it stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st, Boston.

MINERAL OIL.—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINOY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR punching ho'es in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl st., up stairs.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $6 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 162 Broadway, corner of John-st.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, Dentist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

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THAYER'S OYSTER AND DINING S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COURT AND STAGE—NELL GWYNNE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HIS LAST LEGS—HAMLET—LA BAYADERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE REBEL CORSAIR—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

NATIONAL THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—SKETCHES IN INDIA—NEW-YORK FIREMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—IDA MAY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ROBBING THE MAIL.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—9th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.—GREAT DOUBLE ASCENSION.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The war in Italy has at last assumed an active character. The news forwarded some days ago from Cape Race, but which only reached the Press yesterday, was brought thither by the *City of Washington*, from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 26th ult.; and it reports, with the annoying curtness of telegraphy, that on the 21st of May, a battle was fought between large bodies of the Allied and Austrian troops, at Montebello, in which the latter were severely beaten. The attack was made by Gen. STADION, at the head of 15,000 Austrians, upon a portion of the command of Marshal BADAGUAY D' HILLIERS, numbering 6,000, or 7,000 French troops, and a small body of Sardinian cavalry. The conflict lasted four hours, at the end of which the Austrians abandoned the field, leaving upon it more than 1,500 of their number killed, and 200 prisoners. The loss on the side of the Allies was 600 or 700, among whom was a disproportionate number of officers. The Allies at once occupied Montebello, which the Austrians hastily evacuated. Other active hostilities had occurred on the banks of the Sesia, General CIARDINI, commanding the left wing of the Sardinian army, having passed that river after a severe action, in which the Austrians again came off second best. General GARIBALDI, with his free corps, had passed northward to the shores of Lake Maggiore, with the design of crossing the lake to Lombardy, there to promote revolutionary insurrection in the rear of the Austrians; the population being all prepared for revolt. Prince NAPOLEON, on the other hand, had gone to Leghorn, with the obvious purpose of using the *corps d'armée*, which he is to command, upon the left flank of the Austrians. The King of Naples, FERDINAND II., is at last really dead; and his successor, FRANCIS II., has been proclaimed. From England we have the contradictory statements that the Derby Ministry will be defeated immediately after the meeting of Parliament; and that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON have quarreled.

Our dates from Havana, by the arrival of the *Cahawba*, are to May 30. Three French men-of-war, which had been in port, sailed immediately upon receiving dispatches carried by the *Cahawba* from New-Orleans. The general news is uninteresting. Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, for many years Acting-Consul of the United States at Havana, died there on the 28th ult., aged 81 years.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying $1,452,664 in specie, and 385 passengers. The *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, left on Saturday, carrying $800,000 and 265 passengers.

The Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on the night of the 4th inst., brings advices from California to the 13th ult. There is no news of importance. The intelligence from the mines is favorable. A steamer had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan, having on board thirty-six Mexican officers, who, it was understood, had been banished by the Liberals.

President BUCHANAN had a boisterous reception at Raleigh last week. An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGTON, to which the President responded briefly. He discoursed of the value of the Union, and held that the spectacle of war now visible in Europe should teach us the value of American institutions. In conclusion, he mentioned the fact that the sun of his political life was growing dim. The Secretary of the Interior, who accompanies the President, was then called out and made a little speech.

African Slave-trade meetings have been commenced in Georgia. The citizens of Burke County met at Waynesboro' on the 27th May, Judge SHEWMAKE presiding, and listened to a long speech from Col. WM. B. GAULDING in favor of the restoration of the African Slave-trade. The Colonel argued that Slavery was morally, religiously and legally right, and that if the Slave-trade between the States was considered expedient, it was equally just and legal to reopen the African Slave traffic. The meeting is reported to have been very enthusiastic.

The General Land Office have forwarded instructions to Surveyor-General BURNETT, directing him to contract at the earliest possible period for the survey of an extension of the base lines of public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska on the 40th degree of north latitude, which is also the boundary line between those Territories to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

At Chicago, June 2, a journeyman moulder, named EDWARD FOGARTY, killed his wife by striking her on the head with a chair. Both were intoxicated.

No new facts of importance have been elicited in relation to the box containing seven human corpses, which was found in the East River, near Port Morris, Westchester County, on Thursday.

Captain PILLSBURY, who was chosen General Superintendent of Police week before last, has accepted the appointment, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the post.

Two little boys, one eleven and the other eight years old, named LOUIS LAPOINT and JOSEPH PRAGER, had an altercation on Saturday in Walker street, which resulted fatally to the latter. A blow from a stick on the side of the head fractured PRAGER'S skull, producing compression of the brain and death. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered charging the death of the deceased to the lad LAPOINT, who on its rendition was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The boiler of the iron steam-tug *Margaret Kemble* on Saturday afternoon exploded, while lying at the pier foot of Montgomery-street. Several men were thrown into the air, and the boat was so shattered that she sunk almost immediately. Only one man, fortunately, sustained any injury of consequence, although it is truly wonderful that several were not killed.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company stockholders held their annual meeting Saturday at their Dépôt in Jersey City. The report of the Directors showed that the Company was in a highly prosperous condition. A collation was served up after the meeting, at which Gen. DARCY, J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Judge NAAR, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Mayor BIGELOW of Newark, and others spoke.

The Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral* returned to port on Saturday afternoon, from a three days' trial trip at sea.

Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, of London, gave an historical address last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, upon the Martyr Age of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the formation of the Church in Southwark, London, by the Puritans, which is still in existence, and of which he is now the pastor. The object of his visit to America is to procure aid from the descendants of the Pilgrims to erect a Memorial Church in place of the old one which has fallen into decay.

On Saturday, an inquest was held in the case of MICHAEL DOOLEY, who was fatally stabbed on Friday night, at a porter-house in Water-street. The evidence pointed conclusively to JAMES WHITE, *alias* "Slobbery Jim," as the perpetrator of the homicide, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. The alleged murderer has managed thus far to evade the Police.

The woman, ROSA RORKE, who was reported to have been killed by her husband, at an inquest held on the body on Saturday, was shown to have died from apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking. The husband, who had been arrested on suspicion of murdering her, was released from custody on the rendition of the verdict.

The Report of the City Inspector of the mortality of the City, for the week ending Saturday noon exhibits a favorable condition of the public health. The deaths were 9 less than during the previous week, the whole number being 357. Of these 202 were of the age of 10 years and under, and 40 were at the public institutions. The nativity table gives 249 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, and 6 of England.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, affirmed the conviction of STEPHENS, the wife-poisoner, holding that none of the objections taken by his counsel to the proceedings are tenable. In respect to the separation of the jury, the Court held that the Justice holding the Oyer and Terminer had power to permit the jury to separate, without consent of either the people or the prisoner; and that the fact that the prisoner did consent, although at the suggestion of the Court, can make no difference.

In the case of JAMES GLASS the Supreme Court have denied the motion for a change of *venue* to another county.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commences this morning, before Recorder BARRARD. There are several cases of much importance and large public interest to be tried, including that of FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who murdered his father-in-law in Sullivan-street in January last, and afterwards escaped to Mobile, where he was sold as a slave, and sent to New-Orleans.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were quite limited. Flour was lower, Wheat depressed, Corn unsettled. Provisions were heavy, and prices of hog products favored buyers. Coffee attracted more attention, while Sugars were less sought after. Cotton was very moderately dealt in at somewhat firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 603.

The Victory of Montebello.

If the French Army of Liberation in Italy had needed mystical portents of victory and inspiring coincidences of glory to nerve its energies in the conflict with Austria, the battle won by General FOREY at Montebello on the 21st of May should certainly have sufficed to confirm its faith in its own fortune and in the star of the Napoleons.

Meagre as are the details with which the telegraph (after an unexplained and perhaps not very easily explicable delay of forty-eight hours) has at last supplied us, they are sufficiently clear to establish the important facts that the Austrian army, after manœuvring on the defensive for ten days, suddenly assumed the offensive on the 21st of May, only to be repulsed with severe loss by an inferior French force after four hours of desperate fighting; and that while the Austrian plan of the campaign has thus been disastrously unmasked, the allied forces have gained not in one direction only, but upon both wings of their position, a valuable military advantage, while securing the formidable moral prestige of the first decisive triumph.

Once more the field of Montebello has brought victory to a Bonaparte; and another Lannes has lived to see the arms of France once more triumphant on the scene which gave to his family the title by which they are to this day distinguished. Nearly two generations have passed away since, on the 9th of June, 1800, nine thousand French soldiers, advancing from the Stradella, met at the villages of Casteggio and Montebello the outposts of an Austrian army eighteen thousand strong, under the orders of OTT and OREILLY. To the advantage of numbers the Austrian forces joined that of position, occupying as they did the hamlets of Casteggio and Montebello, on a broken ground, and made defensible by the solid character of the Piedmontese village architecture. In the rear of the Austrian forces, too, was the army of MELAS, holding Alessandria; and the men who were commissioned to crush the conscripts of LANNES were the same, as THIERS observes, who had besieged MASSENA in Genoa, had been formed by him to encounter the rudest shocks, and had just forced him to surrender. They were assisted too by a numerous artillery, and displayed in the action, which lasted nine weary hours, (from eleven in the morning to eight in the evening,) more than their usual bravery. So terrible indeed was the fire of the Austrian artillery, that LANNES, describing its effect upon his ranks, compared the "noise made by the shattering of the bones of his men to the crashing of glass in a hail-storm." But neither the weight of numbers, nor the strength of a formidable position, nor the impulse of a recent victory, nor the superiority of their artillery, nor their undaunted bravery, enabled the Austrian forces in 1800 to make their way through the indomitable soldiery of LANNES; and General BONAPARTE, coming on the field at the end of the action, found the French army in a transport with their success. The campaign of Italy had been opened with a glorious triumph, and Marengo was to confirm, within a fortnight, the verdict of Montebello. We recall these particulars of this famous battle that our readers may realize for themselves how vitally important, in its moral influence upon both parties to the strife, in its lessons of enthusiasm to the conquerors, and in its lessons of discouragement to the defeated, this revival, after so great a lapse of time, of the prestige of Montebello is likely to prove, at the beginning of a new Italian campaign, between the troops of Austria and the troops of France. The second victory of Montebello is, in this respect, especially inspiriting to the army of NAPOLEON III., that it has been won under conditions virtually the reverse of those under which the Conscripts of the Republic achieved their triumph. It is not a repetition, but rather a confirmation, of the earlier success. In 1800 the French, with an inferior force, assailed the Austrians and routed them utterly. In 1859 the French, with an inferior force, are assailed by the Austrians, and beat them off with a loss of two to one. In 1800 Austria held Alessandria, Genoa, Tortona, Voghera, and was striving to push her way into Lombardy, the French, under Gen. BONAPARTE, holding Piacenza, Cremona, and the line of the Po. In 1859 France holds Alessandria, Genoa, Voghera and the line of the river Staffora, and defies the Austrian army—mistress of Piacenza, Cremona, Pavia, and the Po.

The Austrians of 1859 have attempted to imitate the movement of the French of 1800 but with a result exactly the reverse of that which attended the advance of LANNES. Notwithstanding a superiority of numbers, which may safely be inferred from their passage of the Po, and from their assumption of the offensive, the Austrians, under Count STADION, were repulsed after maintaining the struggle but half as long as it was maintained by LANNES and the French of 1800, and falling back, probably by the road of Mezzana Bottarone, recrossed the Po by the bridge between Verrua and Cantaluppo, to seek shelter under the walls of Pavia. Victorious now in the defence of the very same position which their fathers victoriously assailed, the French troops in Italy may well be supposed to have drawn from the double renown of Montebello an inspiration which will double the terror of their arms in every subsequent conflict.

Upon the population of France the moral effect of this brilliant opening of the campaign will naturally be most encouraging. The diligent searchers into dates will not fail to note that while less than a month intervened between the departure of General BONAPARTE from Paris, and the first victory at Montebello, less than a fortnight passed between the departure of NAPOLEON III. from his capital and the second victory at the same spot. Foreign observers, however, may be permitted to defer their homage to the military genius of the French Emperor till the campaign shall have fairly developed itself beneath his controlling hand. The circumstances of the contending armies in Italy, as we have shown, are as nearly as may be the reverse of their respective circumstances in the campaign of 1800; and if the Austrians are attempting, as from their manœuvre on Montebello they would seem to be, to copy the plans of the First NAPOLEON, their antagonist occupies a much more threatening and advantageous position than MELAS then held.

The successful passage of the Sesia on the extreme left of the allied army, by the Sardinian General CIALDINI, with a revolutionary diversion in the Valteline to the north of Lombardy by General GARIBALDI, are events which, sufficiently important in themselves, acquire a new value from the defeat of the Austrians on the allied right wing. The only chance of success for the Austrians in manœuvring against the hourly-increasing force of their enemies, lay in their weaving of a net about the positions of Alessandria and Casale, which should make it impossible or perilous for the French at these points to press upon the Austrian retreat along the line of the Po, in conjunction with the Sardinian advance from the Sesia. This chance would now appear to have been lost, and a vigorous French march upon Piacenza has now become by no means an improbable eventuality. But, without venturing upon the hazardous ground of military speculation, there is enough of positive significance in the facts before us to redouble the interest with which the news from the seat of war will now be looked for. France has been electrified by one of those brilliant successes which appeal so strongly to the imagination of a proud and powerful race. The anxious and eager populations of Italy have received an impulse which must confirm all their passionate hopes, and kindle their aspirations after independence into a fresh flame of enthusiasm. The far-sighted among the statesmen of neutral Europe will not be likely, in the face of these facts, to forget that if the European coalition of 1814 succeeded in forcing NAPOLEON I. into abdication, other European coalitions not less formidable had been previously compelled to concede to Imperial France not only the protectorate of Italy, but the frontier of the Rhine and the control of the Northern Ocean. The best hope of speedy and enduring European peace must be looked for now in a successful campaign of the Franco-Italian forces, and in the surrender by Austria of possessions which she has abused, of legal rights which she has perverted into political wrongs, and of a position equally untenable by herself and intolerable by those among whom she holds it.

The New King of Naples.

Since the timely and fortunate demise of GEORGE IV. of England, no Sovereign has died in Europe over whose royal obsequies so general a feeling of thankfulness that the world is rid of a disgraceful scourge, and that a man made idiotic by flattery and power, has been taken away from the license of self-degradation, has been raised, as must have already gone up over the grave of FERDINAND II. of Naples. This prince, in himself a bigot and a Bourbon, had of late years intensified all his evil qualities, as a ruler, by surrendering himself to the guidance of his queen, an Austrian princess, the daughter of the Archduke CHARLES, who devoted herself to bringing Naples perfectly within the scope of the Austrian policy in Italy. The last months of the King's life were a kind of living death, in which he tasted such agonies, both physical and mental, as the bitterest of his enemies and the most injured of those whom he had oppressed, must have regarded as an expiation of the wrongs they had suffered at his hands. But during all this time the Queen MARIA THERESA and her adherents were constantly at work to secure the succession to the crown for her own eldest son, the Count DE TRANI, to the exclusion of the lawful heir, the Prince-Royal Duke of CALABRIA, son of the King by his first wife, a Princess of Sardinia. Had the intrigues of the cabal succeeded, it might have been difficult to prevent the joy of Naples over the death of FERDINAND II. from breaking out into positive rebellion against the whole reigning dynasty. They have, however, failed; and the Duke of CALABRIA has ascended the throne, as FRANCIS II. The new sovereign is understood to be more Italian and more liberal in his tendencies than any member of the royal family, except his uncle, the Count of SYRACUSE. But he is a very young man, having been born in 1836; and he has just been married to a Bavarian Princess, whose sympathies are, of course, strongly Austrian.

It is, therefore, by no means certain what direction the new Government will give to the policy of Naples, though there can be little doubt that a decidedly Austrian bent on their part, with a few more victories of Montebello in the North, would bring the reign of FRANCIS II. to a sudden and peremptory close. The future policy of Naples is one of the most interesting of the many uncertainties which darken the present aspect of Italian affairs.

The Officers in the War.

The telegraph tells us that an unusual number of officers fell on the side of the French in the recent battle of Montebello, and the inference has been drawn from this fact, that the French officers in that action must have exposed themselves with uncommon audacity under the inspiration of the near presence of the Emperor. It is quite probable that this may have been the case; but the fatality in question may be accounted for perhaps in a less romantic manner, by the consideration that the French officers are more signally distinguished on the field of battle by their uniforms than the Austrians. The Austrians long ago abandoned the use of the epaulette, which has always been the "shining mark" that death, like slander, is supposed to love, and which the French insist upon retaining. The Austrian officers formerly went into action wearing white cloaks, which marked them out conspicuously among the gray-coated masses of their men, but the fearful execution done upon them by the Sardinian riflemen in the war of 1848-9, led the Government to discard this garment also; and no officers are now so well amalgamated with their men in appearance before the enemy as the Austrian. The French officers in comparison stand out in as clear relief upon their companies as did the scarlet-coated and gold-laced British captains in the days of our own Revolutionary war.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

This body met at Columbus, on the 2d inst., and organized by the appointment of Senator B. F. WADE as President. The following nominations were made:

Governor—WILLIAM DENNISTON.
Lieut.-Governor—R. C. KIRK.
Judge Supreme Court—WM. Y. GHOLSON.
Auditor—R. W. TAYLOR.
Treasurer—A. P. STONE.
Secretary of State—A. P. RUSSELL.
Board of Public Works—J. B. GREGORY.
School Commissioner—ANSON SMYTH.

The most exciting action of the Convention arose on the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, the candidates being JOSEPH R. SWAN, the present Chief Justice, and WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON. Judge SWAN, it will be recollected, is the one who pronounced the opinion, a few days ago, against the Oberlin *habeas corpus*. For this he is understood to have been defeated in the Convention, the vote standing 140 for him, to 217 for his competitor.

The Convention adopted a platform consisting of ten resolutions, one of which distinctly and pointedly condemns Massachusetts for her adoption of the Two Years' Amendment.

The Convention is represented as large, enthusiastic and unanimous; though it is stated in some of the Ohio journals that a resolution censuring the action of Massachusetts caused an exciting discussion in committee. But it went through in open Convention, as would appear, without dissent; and from this action in Ohio, it is probable the old Bay State will be brought to the judgment-bar in every Republican Convention to be held during the ensuing year.

OBITUARY.

Death of William H. Robertson.

The death of Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, for several years a resident of Havana, and repeatedly Acting-Consul of the United States for that port, is announced among the news of the *Cahawba*.

Mr. ROBERTSON was a native of New-London, Conn., where he was born in 1788. Imbibing the local aptitude and fondness for sea-life, while quite young he made several voyages to the West Indies and to the Gulf Ports, and finally settled down at New-Orleans as a clerk in the well-known shipping and commission house of the Messrs. OGDEN. The spirit of adventure, however, rendered him discontented with the dull labors of the counting-house. The Spanish rule still prevailed in Florida, and Alabama was a wild territory, with a few daring settlers huddled around the forts sustained by the National Government for the repression of the Indians. The first commercial enterprise of Mr. ROBERTSON consisted in loading a small vessel with goods to be traded off at these military posts,—an undertaking of some difficulty, owing to the jealousy of the Spaniards who possessed the mouth of the river, and the unsettled country inland; but it proved highly successful and remunerative, and laid the foundation of the subsequent fortunes of the merchant and of his long identification with the history and interests of Mobile. When General JACKSON was arranging the defence of New-Orleans, his intercourse with Mr. ROBERTSON produced the warmest liking and intimacy. Mr. ROBERTSON acted as one of his volunteer aids in the battle of Jan. 8, and subsequently filled a corresponding position under General JACKSON in the invasion of Florida, having the honor, which he always treasured with pride, of hauling down the Spanish flag at Pensacola and substituting the Stars and Stripes. Resuming his mercantile functions at the close of these martial experiences, Mr. ROBERTSON created a highly influential commercial house at Mobile. To his enterprise and energy New-Orleans, Mobile and Havana are indebted for the introduction of water. He was the agent selected by the United States Bank to make those enormous purchases of cotton in the Gulf markets, which led to the ruin of the Bank—a transaction which resulted from his advice, and which only failed through contingencies defying foresight. The financial crisis following the bankruptcy of that institution involved Mr. ROBERTSON in its consequences.

It was not long however before his business at Mobile was revived; and, at the same time, his active and ingenious mind conceived a scheme, which he deemed of such importance to the planting interests of the South as to raise it above the character of an individual speculation. The administration of Mr. TYLER had no sooner closed than he applied to Mr. POLK for a consular appointment to some European port, which, backed as the application was by the earnest request and recommendations of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CALHOUN, was promptly conceded Mr. ROBERTSON was appointed Consul to Bremen. His mission was however to Russia, whither he proceeded at once; obtained interviews with Count NESSELRODE and the Emperor NICHOLAS; and before leaving St. Petersburg, had not only persuaded the latter of the superior economy and value of cotton-wadding over fur, as an article for army clothing, but had obtained large orders for the manufacture. In less than a year factories were established at Geneva, at Paris, at Manchester, and in Brooklyn, N. Y., to make the article contracted for; the machinery to do the work being entirely the invention of Mr. ROBERTSON himself. And it was while thus creating a fresh market for the consumption of the great Southern staple, that he contrived a new appplication of it for bedding; his cotton mattress, patented in 1846, and which he had never means or leisure to introduce into manufacture, fulfilling all the most desirable requisites of a healthful and comfortable bed. It was the misfortune of Mr. ROBERTSON to reap little personal profit from these enterprises. His frank and confiding temper placed him at the mercy of designing men. *Sic vos non vobis* was as applicable to him as to the poet; and late in years, worn out with incessant labor, he saw others gathering the harvest of his genius and enterprise, while a new exertion of both was pressingly demanded to supply the needs of his family. The invention of a building material, made from the peculiar sea-sands abounding on the shores of Cuba, happily supplied the means of competence, which have relieved his closing days from anxiety and poverty, and provided for his widow and the two sons he leaves behind him. Mr. ROBERTSON died on the 28th of May, after a lingering illness. His death will be lamented by multitudes of friends in every part of the world.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Seven Human Bodies Found in the East River, Packed in a Box.

Great excitement exists at Port Morris, Westchester County, in consequence of the discovery of the remains of seven human bodies, closely packed in a pine box, found floating near Hell-Gate on Thursday. Two men, named RAMSAY and O'NEIL, divers engaged in exploring the wreck of the frigate *Hussar*, at Hell-Gate, on Thursday observed a box floating in the river, and towed it to the shore. On opening it they found seven human bodies—two white men, two white women, a child about ten years old, an infant and a negro man.

The head of one of the women had been cut off and lay at her feet. The body of one of the white men, which was of very large size, measuring 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing some 200 pounds, had been stabbed in three places near the heart. On the clothing of the infant were the initials "C. M." The clothes of both the children were of superior quality.

The bodies were very closely packed in a box made of one-inch pine boards. Its dimensions were as follows: Length, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 18 inches; depth, 17¾ inches. Lime had been sprinkled over the bodies, and the faces were much disfigured by it. Dr. FREEMAN, of West Farms, who examined the remains, gave the opinion that life had not been extinct for more than seventy hours.

Coroner VALENTINE, of West Farms, was notified, and held an inquest on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by some cause or causes unknown to the jury." The remains were then interred at West Farms by Undertaker PETIT.

There is no explanation of the mystery. The most probable explanation is, that the bodies were procured by some resurrectionists, who, failing to find a market for their specimens, adopted this method of getting rid of them. The most inexplicable part of the story is the presence of marks of violence upon the body of one of the men, which had been stabbed in the left breast. It is supposed, however, that these wounds were inflicted by the scalpel of some medical student. The circumstance created a prodigious sensation in the quiet locality in Westchester, to which the bodies were taken by the divers.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Marine Intelligence—Death of Col. Wm. H. Robertson—The Markets.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, P. D. BULLOCH Commander, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived early on Saturday morning, bringing dates to the 30th from the latter place.

The United States steamer *Walker*, Lieutenant Commanding T. B. HUGER, arrived on the morning of the 30th, and would leave for Key West the next day; all well on board. Three French vessels-of-war, frigate *Cleopatra*, brig *Oliver*, and steamer *Lucifer*, were lying outside of the Moro. They sailed immediately on the arrival of dispatches per *Cahawba*.

Col. W. H. ROBERTSON, formerly United States Consul at Havana and for many years a prominent merchant at the South, died on the 28th ult., aged 82 years. His remains will be sent to the North.

The Sugar market has not improved since last advices—stock 305,000 boxes, against 210,000 in 1858. Freights active, and rates firm with an upward tendency. Exchanges: London less animated—15⅛ to 16 premium; New-York, 2½ to 3 do.; Boston, 2½ to 2¾ do.; New-Orleans, 3¾ to 4½ do. American gold, 4 premium.

From Bermuda.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEASURES—STATE OF THE EXCHEQUER.

We have Bermuda papers to the 25th of May.

The Colonial Parliament met on the 18th, when the usual address was delivered by the Governor to the two Houses. The address speaks favorably of the agriculture and products of the island.

In the House, on the 23d, Mr. ZUILL gave notice of a bill to establish a decimal currency. A balance of £1,644 10s. 5d. is in the Treasury.

Mr. PEROT gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a Work-house for the Colony at large, in connection with a House of Refuge for the Poor.

Reception of President Buchanan at Raleigh.

President BUCHANAN arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the 2d June, and was welcomed by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER. He responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA: I cannot fail, while gratitude is an emotion of the heart, to recollect this reception from North Carolina. My public life has been a long one, and I have been engaged in many polical battles, and they are now rewarded by your smiles of approval.

I am glad to be here in the capital of North Carolina, which you have rightly named Raleigh, thus adding in perpetuating that great name. He fell a victim to a weak and pusillanimous tyrant; but, thank God, nothing of that kind can occur here—no such injustice can be perpetrated in this land of liberty. You North Carolinians were great rebels during the revolution, and very troublesome to Lord CORNWALLIS, one of her Majesty's officers. He used to say that you rose in his rear as fast as he passed you, and that he could never claim that he was master of any ground in North Carolina save that which his army stood upon. You first raised the flag of resistance to Great Britain in the western region of your State, and you have done better since—you have stood by it. And you will continue to do so as long as your young men preserve the virtues of MACON and NASH and CASWELL. You have scattered patriots throughout the United States, who, wherever they may be located, have always given their fellow-men a good opinion of the Old North State.

It has become fashionable now-a-days to discuss the value of the Union. It was not fashionable twenty years ago. It was not every transitory evil that deals us to a division of the Union. Let the friends of a separation of the Union succeed, and the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will receive a death-blow. My friends have spoken of the war progressing in Europe, in which kings are endeavoring to overthrow dynasties and generals to win new glories, while the poor people, who are really the sufferers, are not thought of. This spectacle ought to teach us the value of our institutions. Here, you are to-day a body of sovereigns, who have elected me your Executive—not your ruler—whose acts are to be jealously watched and accounted for, besides some acts for which he is not guilty.

Though the sun of my political life is growing dim, I shall never cease to refer vividly and with grateful emotions to this reception from the Old North State. [Loud cheers.]

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys, each about eight years old, named LOUIS LAPOINT and JOSEPH PRAGER, had an altercation, on Saturday afternoon, in Walker-street, which resulted in the latter's death. The boys were playmates, and while LAPOINT was amusing himself with a younger brother, PRAGER caught him playfully around the waist and threw him down. LAPOINT was angry at this, and, seizing a stick, struck PRAGER several times, one of the blows hitting him on the side of the head. PRAGER retaliated by striking back with his fist, when some men separated them. Nothing further was thought of the matter, until PRAGER, shortly after going lame, was attacked with spasms, and soon died. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held an inquest in the case, when the above facts were developed. The *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by compression of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from compression of the brain, from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow at the hands of LOUIS LAPOINT." Following the verdict the lad was committed to prison. The parents of the deceased are Germans, and reside at No. 203 Church-street. They exonerate the lad LAPOINT from any intent to kill their son. The parents of LAPOINT are French, and live in Walker-street, a few doors from Church.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the boiler of the iron steam-tug *Margaret Kemble*, lying at the pier foot of Gouverneur-street, exploded just as the Captain and men employed on the boat were getting up from dinner. Several of the men were thrown into the air, and with them the shattered boiler, smoke-pipe and portions of the deck and rigging. MICHAEL O'NEIL, a deck hand, THOMAS RANEY, the cook, and WM. LEONARD, a boy, were blown into the river, but were rescued. RANEY was the only one injured by the explosion, he having sustained a fracture of the thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital. A large number of persons were at work in the vicinity, but escaped injury. The rigging of several vessels lying near by was damaged by the pieces of shattered iron. The hull of the tug sank a few moments after the explosion. The engineer states that the boiler had but twenty pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion. He is unable to account for the catastrophe

FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.—The Fire Telegraph Office in the basement of the City Hall, the grand centre for receiving and disseminating fire news, was the scene of quite an exciting fire yesterday afternoon. The telegraph operator temporarily in charge, and two old firemen, were smoking their cigars, when suddenly a crackling sound was heard emanating from the hall behind the instruments. A sharp axe opened the way to the pent-up flame, which, as soon as an aperture was made, jutted out several feet. The three succeeded in extinguishing the flames. How the fire originated is a mystery, as there was no fire in the office, and none connecting with the flue in the wall where the fire was discovered.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Payment of the Interest on the Twelve Million Canal Debt.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 5.

The following correspondence, relating to the payment of the interest on the twelve million of Canal Debt, has passed between the Comptroller and the President of the Manhattan Company:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 30, 1859.

C. O. Halsted, Esq., President of the Manhattan Company, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I regret to be compelled to inform you that the Legislature at its recent session neglected to provide any means to pay the interest on the new Canal Debt of twelve millions of dollars, and that the means provided for that purpose by the Legislature of 1858 will be exhausted on the 1st of July next, and a deficiency will exist to meet the interest due on that day of at least thirty thousand dollars. The amount required for the October and January interest will be three hundred and fifty five thousand dollars, making an aggregate of three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars necessary before the assembling of another Legislature. The institution over which you preside having for a long period acted as the Fiscal Agent of the State Government in the City of New-York, and remembering the deep interest which you have hitherto evinced in preserving unfarnished the credit of the State, I have ventured to write this note for the purpose of inquiring whether, in view of this unexpected and extraordinary omission of the Legislature, and the disastrous consequences which it may produce, your Bank will not advance the amount required for this object, and thus save the State from the disgrace of having its obligations dishonored. You will, of course, understand that the advance, if made, must be voluntary on the part of the Bank. I possess no authority as a public officer to borrow the money or bind the State to repay it, nor can I tender any other security, than the expression of entire confidence in the integrity of the people, and that they will, when the subject is brought to their notice, avail themselves of the first opportunity to vindicate their honor and credit by providing ample means to reimburse the Bank for any advances which it may make, and by the adoption of such measures as will effectually prevent a repetition of a similar neglect in future.

Very respectfully Yours,
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, June 3, 1859.

The Hon. S. E. Church, Comptroller:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. is received and its contents noted. It is deeply to be regretted that provision should not have been made for the payment of the interest of the new Canal Debt of twelve millions of dollars. That the credit of the State should be protected is a matter of vital importance. I am well satisfied that the people of this State deprecate any want of punctuality in paying the interest upon its Stock—liabilities which have always been paid promptly—and which, during the year 1837, was paid in specie or its equivalent, at an expense to the State of nine per cent. on the amount. The high credit which this State deservedly enjoys, both in this country and in Europe, which has always been regarded with just pride by its citizens, must be preserved unblemished. Its obligations must not be dishonored. If neither the Comptroller nor the Commissioners of the Canal Fund possess the authority to make a loan for the payment of the interest, and no other means are available, relying upon the ability, honor and faith of the State, I will advance the amount required, and the institution will advance it at the rate of six per cent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. O. HALSTED, President.

News from California by Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 4, 1859.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult., reached Jefferson City at noon to-day, and arrived here at ten o'clock to-night.

The news is unimportant.

Business was fair, and the mining news favorable.

The steamer *Santa Cruz* had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan with $385,000 in specie and thirty-six Mexican officers who had been banished by the Liberals.

Sailed from San Francisco, bark *Kemaagles* for Sidney, ship *Coquimbo* for Melbourne, and ship *Dragon* for Calcutta.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 5.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night.

Eight white men, prospecting for silver, near Honey Lake, have been killed by the Indians, and the house of Colonel STEVENSON, at Red Bluff, had been burned on the 11th ult. STEVENSON'S wife, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The *Arizonian* of the 19th is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of Regulators, who had driven all Mexicans from Senorita Valley and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac publicly denounced these outrages, and a company of troops has been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress their further proceedings.

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RUM AND MURDER.

Wife Murder in the Sixteenth Ward.

Another wife-beating, ending in the death of the woman, occurred yesterday at No. 222½ West Seventeenth-street. The alleged murderer is a German, and the victim of his violence is an Irish woman; and from the statements of the neighbors and a number of policemen, the couple have been in the habit of getting drunk together and then quarrelling, for a considerable time.

The man's name is JOHN GEORGE MEYER. He is a tailor, 34 years of age, and from his own admission he was arrested about ten years ago for being concerned in the death of a man with whom he had a quarrel in Fifth street, and served out a term of two years at Sing Sing Prison.

The facts as given by the neighbors are as follows: About 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the wife of MEYER came to the door screaming violently, but after a few minutes retired to her room; and about an hour afterwards went into the yard and emptied a pail of slops and returned, and about ten o'clock she again commenced screaming; and continued to do so for some minutes, when she stopped, and no more noise was heard. About one o'clock some of the neighbors, knowing the violent character of the husband, suspecting that he might have killed her, went in search of a policeman and found Officer FISCHER, of the Sixteenth Ward, who went to the apartments of MEYER, but found the door locked. He rapped several times, and at last MEYER replied he was in bed. The policeman demanded admittance, but as MEYER refused he burst the door open, and found the woman lying near the stove, covered with bruises, and dead. Blood was running from her mouth, nose, and ears, her eyes were blacked, and about twenty or thirty marks of blows were on her head, arms, breast, and limbs. Her hair had been cut off close, and thrown into the stove. The floor had been covered with blood from the woman's wounds, and near her body was a pail of water mixed with blood. Meyer was brushing his hair as the policemen entered the room, and said, "She struck me first," and stated he was just on the point of going to surrender himself. He was immediately arrested, and locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. His two children, MATILDA aged seven years, and another without a name, aged three years, were found asleep in a bed in an inner apartment. On searching the place, a smoothing iron and a pair of shears with the points broken off, both covered with blood, were found. The scene of the murder is in a three story wooden tenement, in the rear of No. 222½ West Seventeenth-street. The apartments of Meyer and his wife are on the third story, and consisted of two rooms, one about twelve feet square and the bedroom somewhat smaller. Everything was of a most poverty-stricken order, and dirt and filth were visible in all parts of the two rooms.

Policeman *John Tummy* states, that he has known Meyer and his wife about eight months; and that several times he has been called up to go to their rooms to quiet them in consequence of their quarrels; last Fall, while a detailed officer, he was walking through Seventeenth-street, when a sister of Mrs. Meyer asked him if he would not go to their room and prevent Meyer from beating his wife; he went to the apartment and found Mrs. M. with her two eyes blacked, and wanted to arrest her husband, but she replied, "Perhaps he would be better," and begged the policeman not to arrest him; and after advising Meyer to behave better in future, the policeman left.

Captain CARPENTER and several of his men also say both MEYER and his wife have been in the Station-house several times for getting drunk and fighting.

Our reporter visited MEYER in his cell. In a rambling manner he made the following statement: He said he had been out at a very late hour on Saturday night and drank considerable brandy, and returned home at a very early hour on Sunday morning, when his wife abused him. They then commenced to fight and he beat her, but does not remember anything else until the officer arrested him. He admitted he had served out a term of two years imprisonment for being concerned in the death of a man eleven years ago. SARAH JANE TAYLOR was the maiden name of MEYER'S wife, and they had been married about eight years; but for a few years past have quarreled frequently.

The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

The Fourth Ward Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

JAMES WHITE, or, as he was called by his *confrères*, "Slobbery Jim," who is alleged to have fatally stabbed MICHAEL DOOLEY on Friday evening, in the porter house No. 361 Water-st., is still at large. The police have scoured the Ward thoroughly in search of him, and partial search has been instituted in other parts of the City, but without any success thus far. He is believed to have escaped from the City. Although only 20 years old, he is reported to be a desperate ruffian, and to have already spent two terms on Blackwell's Island for felonious assaults. On Saturday, Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body of the deceased. The testimony was somewhat contradictory, but, according to the subsequent finding of the Jury, plainly indicated WHITE as the perpetrator of the homicide. The following is the evidence and verdict of the Jury:

William Ryan, sworn—I reside at No. 37 Oliver-street; on the evening of June 3, between nine and ten o'clock, I was in the porter-house No. 361 Water-street, in company with "slobbery Jim;" Jim said to deceased, "I have got a man here that can fight you;" deceased said he would not fight, as they were too good friends; James White, or Slobbery Jim, got up and struck deceased; they clinched, and were parted; deceased left the store in a few minutes afterwards, and when he reached the corner of James and Water streets fell upon the sidewalk; I assisted in carrying deceased to the apothecary's shop.

Michael Myers, sworn: I reside at No. 361 Water-street on the evening of June 3, about eight o'clock, deceased came into the porter-house at the above number; he was in company with Michael Nugent, Madden and myself; we were conversing together, when "Bill the Greek" and James White came into the store; a dispute arose between the parties, and James White and the deceased clinched, had a scuffle, and were separated; the deceased and Madden went out of the store, returned in a few minutes with stones, and struck White in the head with a stone and staggered him; the deceased and Madden then picked up tumblers and threw them at White; the deceased and White clinched again and were parted; Nugent and Madden took deceased out of the store, and when he reached the sidewalk he fell; White asked me for his knife, saying he was afraid of his life; I gave him the knife; he during the absence of deceased and Madden that White used the knife for the knife.

Patrick Madden, sworn: I reside at No. 471 Washington-street; on the evening of June 3 I was in the porter-house No. 361 Water-street, about 8 o'clock, in company with deceased and the bartender; I was there but a few minutes when "Slobbery Jim" or James White came in with "Bill the Greek;" they wanted deceased to fight him; the deceased refused to fight, saying that "the Greek" was too big a man for him; "Slobbery Jim" got up and struck deceased several times; deceased then threw a tumbler at Jim, they clinched and were parted; deceased went out of the store, and fell on the sidewalk within a few feet of the door; I saw no knife used during the affray.

Drs. Finnell & Gallagher testified that they made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Patrick Dooley, at the Fourth Ward Station-house; a wound was on the left side of the chest, one inch in length; it passed obliquely upward to the heart, and entered the ventricle near the base; death was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of this wound.

The case was here given to the jury, who after brief deliberation rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased came to his death from internal hemorrhage, the result of a stab with a knife in the hands of James White, *alias* "Slobbery Jim," June 3, 1859.

The witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in White-street.

The Reported Murder in King-street.

DEATH THE RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES—WOFUL EFFECTS OF RUM.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 80 King-street, on the body of Mrs. ROSA ROHKE, who was reported to have been killed by her husband. The evidence showed that the deceased was a very intemperate woman, and that her death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking. Aside from the medical testimony, only two witnesses were examined. The following is the testimony and subsequent verdict:

Ann Smith, sworn—I resided in the same room with Mrs. Rohke; I went out to work about seven o'clock on Friday morning; deceased appeared the same as usual; I returned home at half past eight o'clock, and found deceased lying with her head in the bedroom and her body in the sitting room; she did not speak; I saw blood on her face; her husband was sitting on the floor, with both children in his arms, and was drunk; I charged him with killing her, when he replied that he had not struck her; I then inquired of the neighbors if they had heard any noise, and was informed that they had not; I informed the police, who arrested the husband: on the night before, deceased was so drunk that I had to assist her to bed; she drank to excess, and she and her husband used to fight and be drunk together; her husband would come home, and finding her drunk, would get drunk himself for the purpose of drowning trouble.

Richard Smith, sworn—I am a son of the last witness, and am eleven years of age; the husband of deceased came home from work on Friday night about seven o'clock; deceased was drunk in the morning; at dinner-time she was lying under the bed; when her husband came home at dinner time he was not drunk, and did not speak to or ill-use her; when the husband left deceased was lying in the same position; he ate some dinner and then left through the alley-way; in the afternoon I tried to get her out of her position, as the children were with her, and I was afraid she would smother them: I tried to get her up, and she would strike at me; about six o'clock she drank another large glass of gin; when the husband of deceased came home, about seven o'clock, he was slightly intoxicated; I then went in the hall-way and remained until the return of my mother; during that time I heard no noise in the room.

Dr. John Beach, who made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that the cerebellum was highly congested, as also the liver, kidneys and stomach, and bore evident signs of inflammation, induced by liquor; in his opinion, death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above testimony, and on its rendition the husband of deceased, who had been arrested on suspicion of killing her, was discharged from custody.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—A middle-aged man, giving his name as James Crawford, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with having swindled several merchants and hotel proprietors. The accused is alleged to have represented that he was a merchant at Savannah, Georgia; that he came to this City to purchase goods; that he had letters of introduction from leading firms in the South, but that, unfortunately, his trunk, containing these letters, as also his money and drafts, was lost or stolen on one of the Jersey City ferry boats. Through these representations he borrowed different sums of various merchants on Broadway, and obtained free board at several hotels. It is now charged that his representations were false, and hence his arrest. He was committed to the Tombs for examination. He professes to be able to show his statements to be true.

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A SLEEPER.—Michael O'Rourke, who lives at No. 77 West Forty-fourth-street, had been indulging rather freely, and laid down on a stoop to take a nap. While enjoying his repose three men approached and attempted to rob him. Michael awoke suddenly, and comprehending the state of affairs, plumped Bill Jones, one of the operators, between the eyes, levelling him to the pavement. The other accomplices made good their escape, but Bill Jones was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for a hearing.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—CONDITION OF THE ROAD—COLLATION, &C.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held, Saturday morning, in the Dépôt of the Company at Jersey City.

At 11½ o'clock the meeting was called to order. Judge LAWRENCE, of Monmouth, was unanimously elected President. Judge CARPENTER, of Morris, and WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., of Middlesex, Vice-Presidents; and H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Esq., and JOHN M. KANE, Secretaries.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to the election of Directors.

Messrs. MACKNETT, CHETWOOD and PETER S. DURYEA were appointed Inspectors, and the polls were declared open.

On motion of J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Messrs. GREGORY, ZABRISKIE and CHETWOOD were appointed a Committee to organize the social entertainment.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Vice-President and General-Superintendent of the Road, then read the annual Report, of which the following are the prominent points:

ANNUAL REPORT.

About thirty millions of passengers have now been transported over our road since it commenced operation, without loss of life or limb, evincing the close and persevering care and devotion of our operatives and agents. Melancholy casualties have occurred to persons walking and riding on the tracks, and in attempting to jump on and off the trains while in motion. In spite of all warning and precautions. In view of such recklessness it is hoped that the public authorities will, as in many places, enact and enforce penal restraints for the protection of such rash conduct. The burning of the fine steamboat *John S. Darcy*, on the 1st inst., will involve a loss to the Company of about $20,000 beyond insurance.

The comparative statement of the last four years exhibits the uniform and gradual improvement of the receipts and expenses, and illustrate the economical working of the road.

	1855.	1856.
Gross receipts	$881,514 36	$916,537 61
Expenses	380 766 77	400,715 89
Net earnings	500,747 59	515,921 72
Ratio of expenses to earnings	44¾ per ct.	44 per ct.
Dividends	349 235 00	343,470 00
Surplus	78,480 90	85,26 94
Number of passengers	2,164 471	2,278,913½
Tons of freight	64,049	68,688
Miles run	382 563	407 632
Ratio of running expenses per mile	0 94	0,98½
	1857.	1858.
Gross receipts	$911 617 25	$903,458 45
Expenses	376,886 03	347,370 73
Net earnings	534 751 22	556,087 72
Ratio of expenses to earnings	41½ ₩ ct.	38¾ ₩ ct.
Dividends	343,490 00	342,450 00
Surplus	107,171 18	113,983 22
Number of passengers	2,238,130	2,100 993
Tons of freight	80.87½	85,460¾
Miles run	396,032	398,784
Ratio of rnning exp. ₩ mile	0 92 6-10	87½ ₩ ct.

The ratio of expenses to the earnings of the last year (1858) is 38¾ ₩ cent.; for 1857, 41½; for 1856, 44 ₩ cent. The whole surplus fund, after deducting $39 208 67 for relaying the road with new rails and additional arches, and improvements to the Raritan viaduct during the past year, now amounts to $342,297 90.

The apparent diminution of passengers in 1858 as compared with 1857, is owing to the large increase of commutation tickets; one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine of which, annual, semi-annual and quarterly, were issued in 1858, and not included in the above enumeration. They are estimated to be equal to 1 040 annual commuters, and are computed to have made 500 000 passages over the road during the year; which is one trip each way for 240 of the 365 days; thus assuming that they rise about two hours of the day.

The tax on capital stock paid the State amounts to $18,122 50. The year previous it was $17,425. The transit duties for 1858 were $15,035 51, and the dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, being $1,745, were as usual paid in 1858 to the School Fund, on the stock of this Company given in payment of the State's Newark Turnpike stock.

An analysis of the pay rolls, and salaries of agents and officers, shows that nearly $100,000 is annually paid for personal services, of which more than one-fifth, or $21,475 41, is paid to flag and gatemen, watchmen, switchmen and bridge tenders, several thousand more than to the conductors, ticket agents and clerks. In 1856, the flagmen and gatemen received $6,542, and conductors $5,707, and the former are constantly increasing, from the desire to afford every reasonable protection, and in compliance with city ordinances.

The following table of receipts from commutations from 1840 to 1858 exhibits the rapid increase of commuters, only three of whom commenced in 1840, when the charge was $120 a year between Newark and New-York for the railroad alone, and $15 were paid in addition to the ferry, which was then not under the control of our Company. The regular railroad fare between Newark and New-York was then 37½ cents, with 6 more for the ferry. The annual commutation is now, and has been for many years, reduced to $80 from Newark to New-York, or 8 cents a trip; from Elizabeth $55, or 9 cents a trip; from Rahway $60, or 10 cents a trip; from New-Brunswick $65, or 11 cents a trip.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS FOR COMMUTATIONS.

1840..$3,600 00	1846..$10,381 50	1853..$30,185 56
1841.. 2,382 00	1847.. 12,660 00	1854.. 32 404 55
1842.. 3,140 56	1848.. 12,783 83	1855.. 40,176 21
1843.. 6,455 00	1849.. 14,242 60	1856.. 46 356 20
1844.. 8,128 32	1850.. 17 907 15	1857.. 50,347 77
1845.. 9,099 25	1851.. 21.377 03	1858.. 55,465 77
	1852.. 24,126 85	

The decided increase of commutations thus far for the present year renders certain that the whole amount for 1859 will exceed $60,000.

After defending the commutation system, the Report speaks of the system of excursion tickets adopted on the New-Jersey Road. It says:

The daily excursion tickets, which have proved so great a convenience, as to have been followed by the Hudson River, and some of the New-England Roads, have sometimes been so severely assailed as to lead to doubts of the propriety of their continuance. Loose terms, too, have been published, that a restriction on the use of a ticket on the day sold is not lawful: just as if Railroad Companies are precluded from the rights and privileges incident to individuals and other corporations from making a contract. The decisions of our Courts and the higher tribunals of other States have conclusively settled these points. Otherwise the difficulties which are sometimes made would induce the abandonment of the excursion tickets, and the exclusive use of regular tickets. The discrimination of price in favor of daily excursion tickets is deemed just and proper, in view of the facts that the persons using them are most generally frequent customers, residents on the line of the road, and usually go to and fro without baggage; thus being more desirable patrons, and requiring less service of the Company. The extension of excursion tickets to several days, or indefinitely, would defeat their design and operate in effect to convert them into regular tickets, and hence the variation in price—which is deemed to be fully justifiable both for commutation and excursion tickets, in view of their greater advantage to the company, and the entitling the party for whom they are intended to more favorable terms—would cease, and the advanced rate be uniformly charged. A full comprehension of all the facts and reasons bearing on this subject will produce general satisfaction with the propriety and justice of discriminating rates between regular passengers and commuters and excursionists.

The following results, which exhibit the advantages of coal over wood as a fuel, are of interest:

The coal burners "Zabriskie" and "Phœnix" have run during the past year, as satisfactory as before; the "Zabriskie" drawing the heavier and the 'Phœnix" the lighter trains, the former at 9 8-10ths cents per mile, the latter at 7 5-10th cents per mile. A new engine, to bear the name of "J. J. Cheetwood," the only director who has not yet been thus distinguished, has been ordered. This engine is to be of the first class, and is guaranteed by the builders, Messrs. Rogers, of Patterson, to be superior in construction and its economical working to any on the road. In view of the marked excellence of many of our machines we are warranted in expecting an engine of extraordinary capacity and economical performance. We have also adapted one of our first-class wood burners, the engine "Gov. Dickerson," to the consumption of coal, by the application of one of Gregg's Patent Improvement, which consists chiefly in constructing a brick arch in the fire-box. The alteration costs $150, and with the experience now acquired can be made for $100. Some slight modifications of Gregg's Improvement have been made, and the engine now generates an ample supply of steam, and runs with entire acceptance, performing, in the opinion of our drivers and firemen, with a success fully equal to our other coal burners, drawing the heaviest trains from the first at 10 8-10th cents per mile, and since the alterations in the smoke-stack and fire box, an economy has been attained quite equal to any of our coal engines. The cost per mile for running a coal engine at present is about 9 3 10ths cents per mile, while the average rate for the whole time we have used coal is 10 5-10ths cents per mile. There is also a reduction now attained in the consumption of wood, from improvements in wood burning engines, which render more economical the use of that fuel, from a diminution in its cost. For the year past, 1858, the cost of wood is found to be 17 5-10ths cents per mile, while for 1857 it was 20 1 10th cents per mile. The substitution of oak and hickory (on the Millstone road) for pine, has also aided materially in the saving of fuel during the past year, so that the difference in the amount paid for wood in favor of 1858 over 1857, is $2,746 99. The results of last year, however, show a decided preference for coal over wood—being nearly 47 per cent. in favor of the substitution of the former for the latter, which, had it been entire, would have effected for the year a saving of $26,864 07; all of which justifies the gradual change from wood to coal burners.

The Company have determined to introduce such improvements in the construction of cars as shall promote the comfort of travellers. Six superior passenger cars are to be constructed in the most complete and finished manner, by Mr. CUMMINGS of Jersey City, and placed on the road in July next, and arrangements are making to it troduce sleeping accommodations in the night train of the through line, when the experiments of the various plans shall indicate the one to be preferred.

Material improvements have been made from time to time to the ferry of the Jersey City termini, and on the entire line of the road. A separate boat has recently been appropriated to the Philadelphia, and the Morris and Essex, and New-Brunswick Morning Express lines leaving the easterly end of the large dépôt at Jersey City on the arrival of the trains. A considerable part of the valuable real estate reclaimed by the Company south of the large dépôt and fronting on both sides of the spacious court leading from Hudson street to the ferry, from the foot of Montgomery-street, now called "Exchange-place," has been sold or leased, and improved with large and imposing buildings, which with the renewed Belgian pavement and extended sidewalks afford an ample and attractive avenue to the ferry, rendering locations for business there desirable. The old dépôt west of Hudson-street has been reconstructed, and furnishes a canopy for the cars, and protects freight from exposure to the weather, providing on the adjacent sides platforms and freight offices for the convenient loading and unloading of produce and merchandise cars. Tracks have also been extended over Hudson-street on the northerly side of the new dépôt, and a covered platform and other improvements are making for terminal accommodations and ferry facilities for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has lately commenced business under favorable auspices, drawing to its line a most desirable transportation and patronised by an industrious, worthy and most substantial class of our fellow-citizens, located on the route of this enterprising and promising work, who have largely aided its construction, and are identified with its interests and prosperity. The New-York & Erie Railroad Company have also made an agreement whereby their track is to be extended to the ferry, enabling them to participate with the Northern Railroad in the improvements east of Hudson street by which passengers can go to and from the steamboat and cars under cover and for only a short distance, instead of the long and exposed walk they have been compelled to take. From Jersey City westerly and southerly the whole road is maintained in perfect order, the tracks and bridges receiving every attention and care. The thorough gravelling of the road-bed is maintained, the additional gravelling beyond ordinary repairs costing upwards of $5,000 during the past year. The firmness of the superstructure, and the smoothness of the track saves the racking of the road by the heavy trains at high speed, and diminishes the wear and tear of the rolling stock. The United States Supreme Court have not yet reached the case of the proposed bridge at Newark by the direct route, crossing at Commercial Dock. Its place on the calendar justifies the belief that it will be argued the next term, and can therefore be erected as soon as the decision is made.

The construction of the remainder of the double track between Rahway and New Brunswick is vigorously prosecuted, with heavy rails of 70 pounds to the yard. A considerable portion is now in use to the great convenience of the increased trains south of Rahway; the whole is expected to be completed in August, affording a road bed, and superstructure, with double track, of unsurpassed solidity and smoothness, thus promoting ease, expedition, economy, and safety in the running of the road. At the terminus of the junction road near the Morris & Essex dépôt in Newark, the company are preparing for the transportation of local freight from that part of the city, to and from New-York, and also for a coal-yard, where coal will be received directly from the mines in cars, thus furnishing conveniences for freight and fuel more advantageous than now exists in any part of the city.

The schedule of trains for the present year shows additional trains from each place, over any previous period, and exhibit a marked contrast in ten years, as follows:

	Trains in 1849	and in 1859.
Between New-York and Newark	22	70
Between New-York and Elizabeth	14	31
Between New-York and Rahway	12	24
Between New-York and New-Brunswick	10	18
Total	58	144

The number of Philadelphia trains have also increased in the last ten years from 6 to 12.

The report then gives some details relating to the general ticket system, and concludes with an explanation of the negotiations carried on last February, between the New-Jersey Railroad and the Morris and Essex Company. On motion, the report was accepted and the Special Committee appointed, at the last annual meeting, to examine the report, stated, through Mr. WALTER RUTHERFORD, that they had discharged their duties according to the resolution under which they had been appointed. The Committee expressed great gratification at the free manner in which the affairs of the Company had been exhibited to them. The report then reviewed the different statements in the Directors' report, and recommended that the wood burning engines should be altered to coal-burning engines, as the latter appeared to be more economical. It further advised that the road-bed should be kept in perfect repair, and that the cost of so doing should be charged to the expense account. The report concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the freedom from accidents, the full statistical and comprehensive report of the Directors, and the examination of the Committee, afford us another opportunity to thank God for his providential care, and to renew our confidence in the management of the Directors.

Mr. RUTHERFORD called attention to the fact that 500 000 commuters had been carried during the last year at an actual loss to the Company. He then compared the facilities granted residents on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and those enjoyed by persons living on the line of the New-Haven and New-York and Erie Railroads, and showed what great advantages the former Company enjoyed. And what was the most remarkable fact of all was, that the expenses of the road were 38½ per cent. of its receipts. This no other Railroad Company in the world, so far as he knew, could boast of.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the same gentlemen were reappointed to examine the next annual report, the name of J. S. DUBYEA being substituted for that of Dr. GOBLE.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the firemen, the employes of the Company, and the citizens of Jersey City, for their efficient efforts in extinguishing the fire which endangered the dépôt and destroyed the ferry-boat *J. S. Darcy* on the 1st inst.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, Esq., from the Committee appointed to examine into the expediency of undertaking to construct the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, reported verbally that the Committee had visited that part of the country where it was proposed to build the road, and had concluded that it would be inexpedient for the New-Jersey Road to undertake its construction. They advised, however, that the Company should run the road after it had been constructed; or, if it seemed best, that they should guarantee 15 per cent. to the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, on all the custom they should bring the New-Jersey Road. The report was accepted and the Committee was discharged.

J. J. CHETWOOD, Esq., offered the following resolution, making a few prefatory remarks:

Resolved, That in the recent death of the Hon. J. PHILIPS PHŒNIX, this Company has lost one of its most efficient and valued friends, for many years a faithful director, and who in all its vicissitudes has ever zealously sustained its interests and afforded the benefits of his mature experience for its welfare.

Resolved, That we feel to day the void occasioned by his absence, and miss his gentlemanly intercourse which we have so long enjoyed.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the family of our deceased friend, and will ever cherish his memory as among our choicest privileges.

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY said a few words in support of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The inspectors of election reported that 40,315 votes had been cast for the following ticket: John S. Darcy, Stephen Whitney, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Dudley S. Gregory, John P. Jackson, A. O. Zabriskie, John J. Chetwood, John Acken.

The gentlemen were therefore declared elected as Directors for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned to partake of a

COLLATION.

Three or four hundred gentlemen sat down to a collation which had been prepared in the upper rooms of the dépôt. The boned turkey, cold tongue, and strawberries and cream having been devoured, Gen. DARCY was called on to make some remarks.

They could not, he said, expect much from him as he had burned up only a few days since, and only his ribs were left. (Laughter.) But he was thankful matters were no worse. He had supposed his ribs were so far burned that he could never be of any use to the stockholders, but he was happy to be able to inform them that the boat which had been named after him could be repaired for a much less sum than he had at first supposed, as he could state from the best authority. He proposed, in conclusion, "The Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad."

Mr. PETER S. DURYEA made a few remarks extolling the condition of the New-Jersey Road, when compared with other like Corporations. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., was called up. He said that when the New-Jersey Road was built Jersey City contained but 500 Inhabitants, Newark 11,000, Elizabeth 5,000 and Rahway 3,000. All these places had been increased ten-fold. He gave, in conclusion, "The localities of New-Jersey, the Press of New-Jersey and the Railroads of New-Jersey; they promote the true interests of the State."

On behalf of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, A. O. ZABRISKIE, Esq., responded.

The confusion was so great during the delivery of Mr. ZABRISKIE'S address, that he was heard with difficulty.

Mr. JACKSON and General DARCY appealed to the Assembly to give attention to the representative of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Order having been restored, J. P. BRADLEY, Esq., of New-York, said that the New-Jersey Railroad Company must stand where it had always stood. [Applause.] As the representative of the Camden and Amboy Company, he must say that he esteemed the interests of this Company as coincident with those of that Company. As for the Morris and Essex Company, he thought they were much better as they now stand, Independent of other Institutions, it could do much more for the credit of the State than in conjunction with other corporations. After a glorious eulogy on railroads, as indices of the progress of civilization, Mr. BRADLEY resumed his seat. He gave as a sentiment, "The State of New-Jersey, her institutions are unrivalled, and her prosperity is equal to her institutions."

Judge NAAR, of the Trenton *True American*, spoke for the Press of New-Jersey. He acknowledged that he felt embarrassed. [Great laughter.] He wanted to know what the boys were laughing at. Did they think he could not be embarrassed? Nevertheless, he was somewhat abashed when he came before such an assembly, and after such speakers as had already addressed it. He once abused the New-Jersey Railroad as heartily as any one, because he thought they were not doing enough for the section of the State through which they ran, but a great change had came over them as the improvements in the immediate vicinity of their place of meeting demonstrated. If the citizens of this town were only true to their interests, there was no reason why they could not have a city larger than that across the river. They had an immense country behind them which they could visit without crossing any rivers, and they were less troubled by ice than was New-York. He would give "Jersey City, prosperous as she must certainly be, may her citizens be thoroughly awakened to her true interests."

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY then made an address, sketching the progress of Jersey City, and showing how the different railroad enterprises had affected its growth.

Mayor BIGELOW, of Newark, and others, made brief addresses, and the assembly dispersed highly gratified with their entertainment.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes,
No 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE ELLIPTIC SPRING BED.
Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first of these peerless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, flesh, muscles, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve the stomach and bowels. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.
WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Late Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.

Extract from the Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, May 31.

SAFES TESTED IN THE GREAT OSHKOSH FIRE.—At the recent heavy fire in Oshkosh, destroying a good portion of that city quite a number of business men owned Herring's celebrated Safes, and the buildings in which they were kept were destroyed by fire. Yet, the contents in all of the Safes were wholly preserved, as if there had been no fire at all.

The same was not true of one of Lillie's chilled or cast-iron Safes, which was owned by Mr. M. Griffin. He writes Mr. Lansing Bonnell, of this city, that his papers were many of th m burned, and his books badly charred, in one of Lillie's Safes. This fact should be noted by business men. The letters are published in our advertising columns. Mr. Bonnell is agent in this state for Herring's Safes, which have a country-wide reputation. See the letters and satisfy yourselves. The names are well known and are reliable.

GREAT FIRE AT OSHKOSH!

Messrs. S. C HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: At the time of the recent large fire in the City of Oshkosh, which destroyed a large portion of the business street, the undersigned were each respectively the owner of Herring's Safe, and which were exposed to the said fire; the buildings in which they were kept for use being entirely destroyed by said fire. We take pleasure in saying that the entire contents in each of our respective safes, were wholly preserved, and realized our most sanguine expectations as to the fire-proof qualities of Herring's Safes.

GABRIEL BOUCK,
R. B. & S. A. PEASLEE,
WHEELER & COOLBAUGH,
C. PETERS LEA & CO.,
L. H. COTTRILL,
EIGHME, KENNEDY & HANCOCK,
G. W. WASHBURN,
K. M. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Mr. J G. SPRAGUE—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your inquiries, I would say that at the great fire which occurred here May 10, 1859, I had one of Lillie's Chilled or Cast Iron Safes in my office, containing my papers and books of account.

On the next morning, after pouring on sufficient water to cool it off, I opened the Safe, and to my surprise, found many of the papers burned, and the account books, burned and charred to the depth of from one to two inches in depth on the front edge. Respectfully,

OSHKOSH, May 27, 1859. M. GRIFFIN.

GREAT FIRE IN IOWA

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 28, 1859

Messrs. S. HERRING & Co., New-York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" Safe which I purchased of you last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city, has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed, night before last, and was exposed, for a long time, to the most intense heat dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I hasten to congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.

Have removed from No. 312 to

No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to dwell upon its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Genin's Summer Hats.

With the advent of Summer, GENIN invites all who desire to keep their heads cool, to give him a call.

He has just issued

THE HUDSON HAT,

a light, dashing, dressy Beaver Cassimere, at the low price of

THREE DOLLARS

designed to be the popular hat of the season.

For gentlemen who prefer straws, GENIN has them in all their varieties, from the very finest Panamas and Leghorns to the cheapest American plaits.

His assortment of

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND CAPS

is the largest and most diversified in the United States.

GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Female Weakness—Female Weakness.

A large proportion of American ladies suffer from the well-known evil. LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, with its constant attendants—WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN BACK, BEARING DOWN SENSATION, and GENERAL PROSTRATION. Against these symptoms the usual remedies, tonics, injections and drugs, are of very little value, and have been generally abandoned. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC FEMALE PILLS, a simple sugar pill, acting upon the mucus membrane of the affected part, may be relied upon as a cure for it is disease. Thousands have used it with the best success, and whether in mild or severe cases, a cure, under favorable conditions, is only a question of time.

Six boxes for $1; single boxes, 25 cents.

N B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

Shades! Glass

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE IN BROADWAY, IN THE BEST business location, a piece of valuable property which will pay 10 per cent. for twenty years. Also, several other corner lots on Broadway, in the same location, and lots on the side streets, suitable for Banking, Insurance and wholesale dry goods business; Central Park lots, 15 on the 5th av., 30 joining the avenue, two blocks between 5th and 6th avs., $400 a lot, fine location; splendid lots on Murray Hill, southeast corner of 6th av. and 37th-st., 50 feet by 100 and 40 by 100 feet on the rear. Wanted, unincumbered lots up town for down-town property paying $100,000. Also, wanted, real estate in New York paying $100,000. Also, wanted, real estate in New York for 500 unincumbered lots in South Brooklyn, and splendid country-seats and farms.

A. PACKHAEUSER, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 43 and 45 West 20th-st, between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—READE STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade-st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to

WM. HURRY, No. 57 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four stories high; has all the improvements, and is entirely first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 23d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th-st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house with three lots, on east side 31st av., next below and adjoining corner of 128th st., being 75 feet front by 105 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property improved. Address J. J. S, Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 328 14th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

$6,000—FOR SALE CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON—A handsome little store property, No 421 9th av., west side, paying ten per cent. Terms accommodating. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. 256 9th-av., near 33d st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x75 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Howard-st., and a handsome one on the corner of the latter. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 338 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three story, high basement sun-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding house No 44 Clinton corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house. It may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, THREE BEDROOMS, reception room, kitchen, and use of bath-room in house No. 142 West 34th st; house in good order newly painted; has all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 235 Wooster st. Rent $260 till May.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker deceased. For particulars inquire of SILAS BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New York City, or, UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style, with marble mantels, Bidgewood water, &c. Inquire of BAILEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, WITH SIX rooms and plenty of wardrobes and drawers, use of gas fixtures; possession at once. Rent $200 per year. Up two flight of stairs. Inquire at the house, No. 255 6th-av., of Mrs. KENEDY. Bill up.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLING HOUSES up town; rents from $400 upwards. Also, in New-Rochelle, N. Y., two fine residences. J. & W. DEVHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 16 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS, A PLEASANT house in a desirable location. Apply at No. 34 East 20th st

HOUSES TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 75 Wall st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of 8 rooms with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern house in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, those elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 20th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SHAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story house No. 66 West 11th st., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose had occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN ROOM NO 4, second floor, No 175 Broadway. Apply on the premises from 10 to 3 o'clock.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is in an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

NAHANT HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale to all requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Season Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S Band have been engaged to furnish music the coming season and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips daily on and after the 15th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from plans at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located, commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I.—A very desirable Summer residence, twenty miles per steamer *Long Island*, James Slip, (East river) M. W. and Sat. at 2 P. M. The place must be seen to be appreciated. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements with families for the season

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

THE FOREST HOUSE, SUDD'S LAKE Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depot. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City, in a farm-house, for a lady, child 16 months old and servant; board for gentleman Sunday. Plenty of fresh milk required; near salt water preferred. Address D A, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children, and servant; a farm house preferred not more than 1½ hours' ride from New-York by rail or boat, and convenient to depot. Address G. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—RURAL BOARDING NEAR NEW-York for a gentlemen and wife, with two young children; board partial for gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address full particulars to WILLIAM W. B., New-York Post office, for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 27 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GIRLS under 12 years of age, can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family in the country. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. E. SEARING, Washington-st., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate rates. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with partial board—a back parlor on first floor, with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, with a beautiful garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depots, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasantly-situated house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, will accommodate one or two young men with partial board. Those seeking a quiet home, and not boarding-house accommodations, can address A. H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office

BOARDING—NO. 230 EAST TENTH STREET, between 1st and 2d avs. Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with good board, in a genteel family. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room, second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 57 16th st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 27 Bleecker st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 21 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 26th st

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor, with gas and Croton, furnished or unfurnished; private table, and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for up or down town omnibuses and pleasant in every sense. Inquire at No. 231 Henry st., New-York.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 93 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large pantries, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 80 East 15th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 26 Lamartine place, West 20th st.

NO 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with board, in the brown-stone house No 81 Sands st; airy location; 5 minutes from Fulton ferry. A good table, family small and select, and terms moderate; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CLINTON-av. and Washington Park. High ground and very healthy; first class house; a few boarders only taken. Two rooms vacant for single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BROOKLYN—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place near Fulton-av.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE.—AN ORIGINAL PORtrait of Dewitt Clinton, by Ingham, has been copied by Inman for the Clinton family; also, an original Lafayette, by Morse, painted for the Corporation of the City of New-York. Both these paintings from the gallery of the late Hon. Philip Hone. Apply at No. 154 Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland law; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing: the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOBER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, grape vines, berries, flowers, &c., beautifully terraced and sloping to the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house, with convenience for a cow, poultry, &c. The house contains twelve rooms, also hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a view of the bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities; perfectly healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity, and any one desirous of obtaining a residence in the suburbs, should examine this property. Inquire for further particulars, at No. 128 Water-st., or at HOBER MORGAN'S, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres and are richly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is not half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. S. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence, just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. S. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, gravelled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¾ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church. A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK TORE AND DWELLING corner of Broadway and Wells av, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCES of 14 rooms on Arbor court. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.

Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Depot, a beautiful country residence very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; location unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house; a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood-house, &c; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 210 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome double two story cottage, nearly new, situated on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. The grounds are laid out, and planted with fine fruit trees of 12 years' growth, with grape, berries and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of the depot. Possession immediately. Address B., Box No. 24 Post-office, or No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 6 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depot. Apply to B. F. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 34 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Sparborough between Spring and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD railroad securities, an elegant country residence with about four acres of ground, fruit, &c., a few miles from the City. Apply to D. SHEPHARD, Attorney at-law, No 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depot, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of ten rooms. Both have fine river views. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 25 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEWRochelle depôt, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No 16 Cortlandt st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P, Box No. 3,931, Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 28 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 325 5th-st., New-York, W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of 26th-st. and 6th-av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability, a situation to take charge of the residence of a family who spend the Summer months in the country. Refer to Mrs. Hastings. No. 61 Amity st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW sells

TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best mode of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 3, 1858—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purposes of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 13, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,

And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—ST. JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON B. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May A. D. 1859. WEEKS & DE FOREST.

my28-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA J. McCORMICK, Plaintiff, against SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HEIDHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 18th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT RENNER

my2-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, WILLIAM P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEEKS & DE FOREST.

my9-law6wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next. Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next. —Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Bankers for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificate of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the County where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No 59 Wall-st., Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 33 WALL-ST., buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c. &c	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 15, 1858 to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and Evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Junction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent, according as named in the seventh article will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the state of New-York to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 22d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the state of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers exceed, or to reject any or all bids deemed advantageous to the interests of the state. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "A Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the state of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Lated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859 JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

STANLY THOMSON, Auctioneer and Broker—37 William-st. OFFERS ON SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers

City Insurance Co.	Merchants' Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.	Lafayette Insurance Co.
Market Insurance Co	Beekman Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins Co	Harmony Insurance Co.
Importers & Trad Ins. Co	Exchange Insurance Co.
Home Insurance Co.	Panama Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co	Home Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co	Atlantic Insurance Co.
N Y Fire & Marine Ins Co	Relief Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private sale catalogue.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, L. I., May 9, 1859. The annual election for seven Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th-st., corner of South 3d-st.) on MONDAY, June 6.

The Polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order,

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all Sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

JUNE 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, May 17, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. EAKS, Cashier.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 59 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

BILLS £1 UP ♣ ARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, NO. 51 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:

Metropolitan Bank,	Benjamin Loter, Esq.,
Park Bank,	Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.,
Cashier Market Bank,	Edward Corning, Esq.,
James H. Parsons, Esq.,	Amos R. Eno, Esq.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,199,233 41
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1853	37,431 83
Total	$5,151,801 79
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$263,124 56
For Interest	3,791 35—267,805 91
Total	$5,419,607 50
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,916 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 793 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,600 00
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c.	15,380 90—155,418 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,691 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,084,3 5 60
Amount due from Agents	16 196 71—5,263,691 89
Amount as above	$5,263,691 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00
Total	$5,548,691 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	12,999
Issued during the quarter	4 9
Total	13,423
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	13,252
Of which 10 537 are for the whole life	
Of which 269 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	277
Endowment Policies	21
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3,163 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM BATTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. F. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM K STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ARBADY, Secretary.
SHAPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London and New-York. OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER. GEO. M. KNEVITT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on redistricting the Election Districts of the City, will hold a final meeting, in Room No. 8 City Hall, on Monday June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present.

F. I. A. BOOLE,	
THOMAS SOPHENS,	Special
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,	Committee
BENJ. T. RHODES,	on
GEO. P. BICKFORD,	Common
HAMLIN BABCOCK,	Council.

T. S. NIMS, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, 6th instant, in room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business before said committee are requested to attend punctually.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,	
THOMAS W. ADAMS,	Committee
JAMES OWEN,	on Finance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the new building, in Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st and 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 6, at noon sharp. Grass Fences and Noxious Weeds and Insects Members will bring some of their most choice strawberries. Ladies and strangers specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MAIGS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its monthly meeting at No. 4 Clinton Hall THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Seeds from the Patent Office will be distributed.

JOHN GROSHON, President. GEO. H. HANSELL, Recording Secretary

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. WOOD & HUGHES, MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER WARE,	TEA SETS,
URNS,	SPOONS,
PITCHERS,	FORKS,
GOBLETS,	KNIVES,
CUPS,	ETC., ETC.

No. 124 FULTON STREET, New-York.

W. & H beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show rooms at No. 102 Fulton-st., opposite the OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,

where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware of the latest patterns and designs, manufactured by themselves on the premises.

WOOD & HUGHES, No. 102 Fulton-st.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed their Offices to NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $180 000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 61 Maiden-st., corner College place. ROBERT M PATRICK.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS FOR EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G & I. Edge having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold inferior goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only depots for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & ROBINS, No. 267 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.

S. D. ROBBINS, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

A. WOODHAW, No. 423 Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice and at uniform prices of sale work; the assortment is larger and better than ever before.

JOS. G & I. EDGE, Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 36 John-st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO. No. 297 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

SHIPPING

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. von SANTEN, Commander, will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No 84 Broadway.

H. B. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway, New-York. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.

LANSING STABRE & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Cornedie, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. RATES REDUCED TO 7½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. The superior medium Clipper ship

WILSON, Master,

Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARBY was built in 1856 is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive Days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to ROSS FALCONER & CO., No 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein or passage paid for. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

sailing, with others as ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms. REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 289 Broadway.

The JAS. ALGER R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. GIRON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 P.M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New York to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. A steamtug will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey city and the ship, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.

The Africa will sail 22d June.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship COMMODORE, her new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22. Macon, $21. Augusta $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6 at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk or Portsmouth $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c extra. LUDLAM & REINEKAN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin $1 | Deck $1

No charge for berths.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:30, 8:00, A. M.; 2:40, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. Leave Fulton Market slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINA will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 35, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying on board the boat, foot of Morton st., or to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 63 South-st., corner of Pine.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
7:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LV'E HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Maltano, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25

OLIVER CHERRICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities, at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—protected through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New York and the West can visit Washington City. Round trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. 228 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

C. W. PER

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, JUNE 6.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1831, 1963, 1868, 1755, 1907, 1915, 615, 1873, 649, 455, 1219, 1175, 1232, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1661, 1473, 1887, 1893. *Part II.*—Nos. 1916, 1942, 1788, 1942, 974, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970,, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1992, 1994, 440.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—(Old Room.) Nos. 611, 285, 617, 622, 626, 581, 591, 350, 785, 212, 585, 637, 155, 426, 427, 383, 255, 562, 225, 148, 507, 428, 52, 186, 458, 610, 561, 200½, 33, 397, 579, 132, 88, 172, 425, 234, 173, 16, 11, 75, 76.—*Part II.*—Nos. 529, 456, 530, 463, 638, 649, 643, 640, 405, 461, 657, 658, 660, 662, 663 to 666, 668, 670.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Cases for violation of the Metropolitan Sunday Liquor Law—Nos. 566 to 577. *Part II.*—Nos. 1061, 606, 236, 1028, 246, 695, 871, 879, 885, 899, 911, 1000, 1017, 1018, 1045.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 3.

Before Judge Betts.

John Poag vs. *The steamboat McDonald.*—In this case a decree was entered on April 27, dismissing the libel for want of jurisdiction in the Court, *but with costs to be taxed.* A motion was made on the 28th May to modify the decree by striking out the allowance of costs, on the ground that the Court, having no jurisdiction of the subject matter, had no jurisdiction to give costs. The motion was opposed on the ground that it was too late for the Court to alter the decree.

Ordered, That if the costs are not taxed, the said order be perpetually stayed, and if they are taxed, that all proceedings of the claimants thereupon be stayed till the further order of the Court.

For libellants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Costs in Admiralty on Trial by Referees.

Judges NELSON and BETTS have, on consultation together, made the following order fixing the fees of Commissioners to whom causes are referred for trial, pursuant to the Rules made in January last, in the District Court:

It being made a question of taxation what fees or compensation may be lawfully allowed to said officers for services rendered by them, under their appointment by authority of the above Rules of Court, and it appearing that the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys, of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1853, makes no provision for compensating Commissioners appointed by the Court under the aforesaid Rules, for their services rendered in aid of the administration of justice in the matters and cases therein specified; and being of opinion that these special officers of the Court do not come strictly within the act, and that upon the usages and doctrines of Courts of the United States, officers called upon to render services in those Courts, according to their rules and modes of practice, for which no specific fees or costs are appointed by statute law, will be awarded compensation therefor by the Courts respectively in which the services are performed, corresponding in amount to that allowed by law, in that State, for similar services rendered by State officers in a like capacity, particularly in Chancery procedures, (1 Blatch., C. C. R., 562; 2 Woodb. & M., 63;) and it further appearing to us that such is an equitable and sound rule to be applied in relation to this class of officers, especially as the above-cited statute law of costs contains no prohibition of compensation to them, by authority of the Courts, otherwise than through a positive appointment by statutory law; we are therefore of opinion that such Commissioners are entitled to have raised in their behalf, by the proper taxing officers, the rate of fees or costs allowable in the Court of Chancery in the State of New-York to Masters of Chancery of that Court for services therein performed by them on the 1st of September, 1845, being the time the rule of practice aforesaid, adopted by the Supreme Court, went into operation, unless in particulars in which the rate of allowance then prevailing in the State Court shall have been rescinded or modified by subsequent regulations, made by orders of the Courts of the United States.

And we designate as proper subjects of taxation in cases where those services have been actually performed by such Commissioners in Admiralty and maritime causes referred to them pursuant to the aforesaid rules, the following items embraced in the rules and orders of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, revised and established by Chancellor Walworth in 1844, under the head of Master's fees, (pp. 190, 191,) to wit:

COMMISSIONER'S COSTS.

For signing every summons for a witness or party to attend a reference	$0 12
For attending at the time and place and adjourning the same at request, or upon reasonable cause	1 00
Attendance and hearing every argument upon any matter referred to him when litigated	3 00
And when he proceeds *ex parte*	1 00
For attendance and settling his report after argument, if both parties attend and litigate the same	3 00
And if he proceeds *ex parte*	1 00
For writing out and certifying the testimony of witnesses taken orally before him on the hearing to file with his report, for every folio of 100 words	20
For copies of the same furnished on request to either party, for each folio	10
For drawing every report in pursuance of an order of reference to him (exclusive of schedules and the written proofs) for every folio	20
For drawing all schedules to be annexed to reports, for every folio	10
For copies of reports and schedules to be filed, for every folio	10
For copies of reports and schedules, and all other proceedings furnished by him to the parties upon request, for every folio	06
For marking every exhibit produced before him on a reference with the title of the cause, and signing the same	06

S. NELSON.
SAM. R. BETTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Sutherland and Lott.

At about 4½ o'clock on Saturday the Court assembled to render decisions in the several criminal cases lately argued before them.

CASE OF CHRISTIAN KOLB.

Christian Kolb was tried, in the General Sessions, on an indictment for stealing eight one-hundred-dollar bills of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Philadelphia. At the close of the trial the counsel for defence raised the point that there was no evidence in the case that there was any such Bank as the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Philadelphia, and he asked an acquittal on that ground. To meet this difficulty, though the case had already been summed up, the District Attorney, with the permission of the Court, offered fresh evidence of that fact. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for four years. The sentence was at once carried into effect, and the prisoner's counsel appealed the case to this Court, on the ground that the Court below erred in admitting fresh evidence after the case was summed up.

The decision of this Court was, that the receiving the new evidence, by the Court below, was proper under the circumstances. The conviction was therefore affirmed.

CASE OF JAMES GLASS.

In the case of James Glass, tried twice lately for murder, the District-Attorney moved, a few days since, to change the place of trial to another county, on the ground that two trials having failed by the disagreement of juries, there was no prospect that an impartial trial could be had a third time.

The Court announced its decision on this application to be that the grounds assigned were insufficient. In the opinion of the Court no insurmountable difficulty was to be expected in obtaining a third jury. They, therefore sent the prisoner back to the Oyer and Terminer for a new trial.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

The grounds on which the prisoner James Stephens has asked a new trial on writ of error are familiar to all.

Justice ROOSEVELT announced that the decision of the Court in his case was that the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer must be affirmed, for reasons which were stated in an opinion by Justice LOTT.

Justice LOTT then announced the following statement of the grounds of decision:

After a full and careful examination of this case, and the authorities cited by counsel, added by their arguments, the Court has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. It was competent for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on its own authority, without any consent either of the people or the prisoner, to permit a separation of the jury during progress of the trial.

2. The assent of the prisoner to such separation, even if given at the suggestion of the Court, does not vitiate or impair the order of the Court authorizing it.

3. No ground for setting aside the verdict for misconduct in the jury is shown.

4. The refusal of the Court to issue an attachment against the witness Stephens on the application of the prisoner's counsel, after they had stated that they had no other witness, and arrangements for summing up had been made by the counsel for the people and the prisoner, and assented to by the Court, does not affect the verdict or judgment.

5. The presence of the prisoner in Court during the trial is sufficiently shown by the record.

6. None of the exceptions taken in behalf of the prisoner, on the admissibility or rejection of evidence are available as a ground of refusal. Those taken to the decisions made as to the questions put to the witness, John Pullman, and to the exclusion of the papers before Judge Welsh, even if well taken, at the time they were taken, were obviated by the subsequent introduction of these papers and by the offer of the District Attorney, made while the witness, Pullman, was still in Court, and before the defence closed their case, that every question which had been propounded by the defence to him, but which had been excluded by the Court, might be put to the witness and answered by him.

7. None of the exceptions to the charge of the Judge, or to his refusal to charge as requested, are well taken.

8. None of the reasons assigned either for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, were sufficient, and the motions, therefore, were properly denied.

The result, therefore, is that the judgment must be affirmed, for reasons that will be more fully given at another time.

The reading of this abstract of opinion being concluded, the District Attorney moved upon a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the prisoner for sentence.

Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that the prisoner was already in Court.

The District Attorney said that the provisions of the statute were such as to make it necessary for him to go through the form of bringing the prisoner up in due way.

Some little delay ensued in observing the formalities necessary, during which Mr. Ashmead characterized the proceeding as an outrageous farce, and said he did not wish to be understood as countenancing by his silence.

The writ being allowed, the Sheriff made an immediate return to it, that the prisoner was in Court; whereupon the District-Attorney moved for sentence, pursuant to the judgment of the Court. The prisoner was then called upon to stand up, which he did, and asked if had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced; in response to which Mr. Ashmead, on behalf of Stephens, read a short written statement he had in the meantime prepared, to the effect that the jury who tried the prisoner in the Oyer and Terminer were permitted to separate during his trial, and mingle with their fellow citizens, which he was advised by his counsel was illegal and invalid, and sufficient to set aside the verdict against him; and he desired that this reason in arrest of judgment might be filed with the Clerk.

Judge ROOSEVELT then directed that the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer be affirmed, and that the sentence of execution be carried into effect on the 22d July next, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

The warrant was then signed by the three Judges, read to the prisoner by Mr. Vandervoot, and handed to the Sheriff.

CASE OF JAMES SHEPHARD.

The assistant District-Attorney also moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Shephard, convicted of arson.

In respect to this case, it will be remembered that the prisoner owned a small frame house in Fifty-third street, near Tenth-avenue. On the night of June 9, 1857, this house was burned to the ground, destroying with it three or four dwellings belonging to other parties. In the ruins of Shephard's tenement Fire Marshal Baker discovered the charred remains of Shephard's wife. The conduct of the accused on that occasion, it seems, was regarded by the Fire Marshal as suspicious, and that officer kept a pretty close watch over his movements for nearly two months; and on the 2d day of August following took him into custody, and he was committed for trial. In December of that year Shephard was brought to trial before Recorder Smith, and was found guilty of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th day of February, 1858. From this conviction an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

In answer to the application of the assistant District Attorney, Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that the case had better be postponed till next week, to allow of two of the Judges, who heard the argument on the writ of error, to be present. The case was postponed accordingly.

Justice ROOSEVELT also announced the following decision:

Foster vs. W. R. Prince, et al.—After execution returned unsatisfied, an order was made by a Judge of this Court for the application of money in the Fulton Bank belonging to defendant to the satisfaction of the judgment. Defendant now objects that, as he was a resident of Queens County, a Justice of the First Judicial District had no jurisdiction. The Bank does not object; and the Court hold that, under section 294 of the Code, a Judge in any county has authority to summon a debtor of the judgment debtor before him, and apply any sum due to the satisfaction of judgment. The judgment debtor has no right to a notice, and of course can take no part in the matter.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

DISCORD BETWEEN MUSICIANS.

Max Maretzek vs. *Carl Formes.*—The plaintiff has commenced a suit against the defendant to recover damages claimed at $25,000, alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of a non-fulfilment of contract by the defendant to go to Havana and there "perform, sing and act as an artist during the months of January and February, 1859."

Defendant being a non-resident of the State, on application of the plaintiff, Justice SUTHERLAND one or two days since, granted an attachment against his property.

In re. the petition of L. S. Deegan for appointment of a general guardian.—Report confirmed and order for appointment of guardian granted.

Harmon K. Wells et al. vs. *D. W. Purdy, et al.*—Form of judgment not approved of.

Gerardus De Forest vs. *John Donegan.*—Order of arrest vacated, without costs.

Jonathan D. Howell vs. *Maria Howell*; *Jonathan Gee* vs. *Mary T. Gee.*—Reports confirmed, divorces granted, with order of alimony in the former case.

In re. the Eighth-Avenue Bank.—Order of reference granted.

Whalen vs. *Hennessey.*—*Certiorari* allowed.

The West Washington Market Case.—Notice was given some days since, directed to the Corporation Counsel and Attorney-General Tremain, by Tayler & Brenan, of an application to the Supreme Court to direct Cyrus Curtis, Esq., the receiver in the case, to pay over the rents in his hands to Taylor & Brenan. The amount is between $25,000 and $30,000. On Saturday, Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, appeared to oppose the motion, when the notice was countermanded by Taylor & Brennan. So the receiver holds on for the present to the fund.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

The Western Bank of Scotland vs. *James Lee & Co.*—Order of reference to Messrs. S. P. Nash, George R. J. Bowdoin, and —— Van Santvoord.

Garrett S. Mott vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John S. Patterson vs. *Samuel Perry et al.*—Case settled.

Angeline Amory vs. *James Amory.*—Commission allowed—stay of proceedings denied.

William H. Meeks vs. *Wm. H. Van Doren and wife.*—Order to stay proceedings denied unless defendants give the security prescribed, or in case of judgment, to pay the debt if recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 4.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	185	Hudson River R.	3½
5,000	do	s60 90½	70	Harlem R. Pref'd	35½
10,000	do	s60 89½	480	do	36
10,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	100	do	s30 35¾
500	do	96¾	150	do	s30 35¾
9,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	80	Reading R.	b60 40¾
21,000	do	84¾	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9¾
5,000	do	s10 84	100	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	s30 31
1,000	do	s15 84	100	do	s30 31¼
10,000	do	s60 83¼	300	do	31¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	100	do	s60 30¾
1,000	do	89¾	100	do	s60 30¾
10,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	85	190	Illinois Central R.	56¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	36	50	do	56¾
6,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	16¾	30	Panama Railroad	119
1,000	Ind. B. R. 1st M.	104	100	Gal. & Chi R.	s30 64
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	70	100	do	s30 64½
6,000	I. & A. W. 2d M. B.	40¾	100	do	s60 64¾
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94¾	250	do	opg 64¾
10	do	94¾	100	do	s5 64¾
2,000	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	86¾	450	do	opg 64¾
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	82	100	Ch. & Rock. I.	b30 58¾
17	Bank of New-York.	107	50	do	opg 58¾
18	Bank of Commerce.	100	1300	N. Y. Cen. R.	72¾
6	Amer. Ex. Bank	102	100	do	b3 72¾
10	Pac. M. S. Co.	s10 71	25	do	72¾
125	do	71	300	do	b60 72½
25	do	b30 71	100	do	sswk 72¾
10	do	70¾	250	do	s3 72¾
25	Erie Railroad	6¾	1915	do	72¾
100	do	6¾	250	do	72¾
220	do	6	150	do	s60 71

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	64½
6,000	Mich. C. R. S. & C. 1st m.	s30 64¾	100	do	s30 64¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 70¾	200	N. Y. Cent. R.	b10 72½
10	do	70¾	50	do	s10 72
50	do	s30 70	250	do	s3 72
23	do	70¾	25	do	72¾
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94¾	5	Michigan Cen. R.	41½

MONDAY, June 6—A. M.

The news telegraphed from the *City of Washington*, screw steamer, off Cape Race, to Wednesday noon, May 25, from London, is to the important effect that the first engagement between the hostile armies in Italy took place on Saturday, May 21, with a resulting victory to the French arms. The Paris Bourse was firm after the news at 61.65 for the 3 ℔ cents, and in London the English Funds, owing probably to the increasing ease in the Money Market and further heavy arrivals of Gold, advanced to 91½@92 per cent. The *Africa* had arrived out from New-York with $1,648,000 in Gold. The markets at Liverpool were steadier for Cotton; Orleans middling, 6¾d.; rather lower and dull for Grain, and steady for Provisions. In American Stocks the sales are reported unimportant. On this subject the circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, by the *America's* mail, remarks:

"For American securities we have had a steady market, and we note an increasing disposition to purchase them at about the quotations given above. Illinois Shares have improved from 46 to 42 discount, closing sellers at 44. Construction Bonds are firm at 70. Free Lands are in demand at 85, for purpose of paying up shares in full."

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of May were made up at the close of last week, and show a total Import entry in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,222,311
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,746,614
Free Goods	3,464,285
Total entry	$23,430,210
Against May, 1858	11,130,163
Increase in May, 1859	$12,300,047

The amount of Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, is $1,628,434, or $3,118,180 less than went into Bond during the month; so that the value of all the Goods marketed in May is $20,211,630, against $11,168,758 marketed the same month last year. The import of Sugars this season is not only much heavier but earlier than usual, the West India trade having expedited the shipments to New-York, with the double object of being ready for a market here or in Europe, (as the course of the war trouble there may seem to justify,) and to avoid the onerous charge of lighterage from Quarantine, which is almost sure to follow the later Summer arrivals. The consequence is, that the bulk of the entries for the past three or four weeks is going into Bond, and constitutes a leading item in the warehousing total, as above, for May. The entries of Foreign Gold and Silver during the month amount to $122,436, against $324,540 same month last season.

The Exports from the port of New-York for May, were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,160,652
Foreign Reëxported	734,098
Gold and Silver	11,421,032
Total Clearances	$17,335,782
Against May, 1858:	
In Domestic Produce	$4,262,789
Foreign Reëxported	343,789
Gold and Silver	1,790,775—$6,397,353
Increase in all Exports, May, 1859	$10,938,429

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California Gold Tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1858, and comparing with the corresponding eleven months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
May	23,430,000	11,130,000
Total, 11 months	$195,051,000	$152,144,000
Foreign Specie	1,105,000	9,219,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,280,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482 000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3.762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,503,000
April	5,951,000	5,513,000
May	5,181,000	4,263,000
Total, 11 months	$48,925,000	$49,549,000
Foreign reëxported	5,456,000	10,004,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	990,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	836,000
April	6,259,000	646,000
May	11,421,000	1,791,000
Total, 11 months	$39,343,000	$33,727,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$48 925,000	$49,549 000
Foreign reëxported	5 456 000	10 004,000
Specie	39 343,000	33 727,000
Total all exports	$93,724,000	$92 280.000
Increase in 1859		$1,444,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,365	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,791
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,011	2,213,452
April	3,212,060	1,736,510
May	3,014,520	1,748,227
Total, 11 months	$31,585,366	$25,748,996

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,076
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,438,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,955
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,843,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,287,967	March 16	1,279,134
March 13	920,177	March 26	1,463,940
March 29	1,032,314	April 13	1,352,912
April 13	1,404 029	April 27	1,486,565
April 25	1,723,352	May 13	1,615,551
May 14	1,483,426	May 29	1,575,991
May 26	1,938,699		
Total, 11 mos.	$32,361,137	Total, 11 mos.	$32,297,298

During the past week the Foreign Trade at this port continued active both in the Import of Foreign Merchandise and the Export of Specie both, however, on a reduced scale by about two millions each, as compared with the very heavy movement of the last week in May. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,838,951, comparing, with the first week in June last year, against $2,288,889. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $875,265, against $1,224,175 same week last season. The direct Export of Gold and Silver, principally by steamers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday, is $2,325,972, against $51,425 same week last season. In addition to this sum, $851,000 was forwarded on Tuesday to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer of last Wednesday. The whole Specie movement of the week, as affecting, by income and outgo, the Bank Averages, may be stated as follows:

June 3—Steamer *City of Baltimore*, Liverpool.	
American gold coin	$620,000
Gold bars	50,686
Silver bullion	113,449
June 3—Steamer *Vanderbilt*, Havre.	
American gold coin	878,100
California bars	393,564
Gold and silver	181,009
Earlier in week by other ships	89,173
Total direct export	$2,325,972
Forwarded to Boston	851,000
Total outgo	$3,176,972
From Sub-Treasury	$435,000
Silver bars, special deposit	113,000
Silver from New-Orleans	290,000
Gold from Savings' Office	200,000
Gold by express, &c	800,000—
Total income	1,838,000
Net withdrawal from Bank	$1,338,000

It is possible that the last item of income, $800,000, by Express and other sources from the country, is over-estimated, as it is difficult, except in a general way, and upon the almost unvarying course of the exchanges with the interior, in favor of the City, at this season of the year, to approximate the aggregate sum for each week. But we believe that it will be found, on the official Statement to be made up this afternoon, that the Bank Average will not fall much, if at all, below $23,000,000, (twenty-three millions,) as against $24,319,822 last Monday. The shipments on Saturday proved about $300,000 higher than the ascertained engagements on Friday afternoon. They include $113,000 in Silver bars, which had been on special deposit, not entering into the Bank account either way. The *Cahawba*, from New Orleans, brought in $150,000 on Saturday, and other ships $140,000, earlier in the week; chiefly, if not entirely, silver. The Discount average, we estimate, will again fall off nearly two millions dollars. The sub-treasury balance on Saturday stood $4,327,155, as against $4,752,086 at close of preceding week.

The Custom-house returns of Trade at this port, as above given, for eleven months of the current Treasury Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, ult., of $195,051,000

Add one week in June	4 888,951
Total entries to date	$199,889,951
Against same time in 1858	154,433,889
Increase to date	$45,456,062

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported to close of May $54,381,400

Add one week in June	875,265
Total to date	$55,256,265
Against same time 1858	50,777,175
Decrease to date	$5,520,910

And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of May $39,343,000

Add one week in June	2,325,972
Total to date	$41,668,972
Against same time 1858	23,775,425
Increase to date	$7,893,547

In the market for Money, the rates further advanced during the week on long date bills, particularly on fair single signatures, which were done as high as 9 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; while prime selections of indorsed paper, within 3 and 4 months date, continue to be placed at 7 ℔ cent at Bank, and 7@8 ℔ cent. with the Discount Brokers. With the prevailing disposition to caution as to the future course of the demand at Bank, more than the ordinary preference is shown for very short date bills, some selections of which continue to be passed inside the legal rate, say 6 @6½ ℔ cent. There is not much movement in demand loans, the Stock Brokers being light borrowers, at 5@6 ℔ cent, while the Discount Brokers have relieved themselves in a considerable measure of the hypothecations of Bills Receivable, so freely indulged in during the long prevalence of low rates of interest. Several of the leading Banks that hold overdue Treasury Bills, as part of their general Loan column, are gradually sending them to Washington for redemption, and in this way the average line is run down faster than it would otherwise be, while, on the other hand, the Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and some private parties have increased their investments in these Bills, at 5 ℔ cent. per annum. The facility for paying them out again before maturity, in exchange for the paper of the importing merchants, who can use the Bills at the Custom House in place of Gold, should a further advance in the price of Money take place next Fall, adds to the otherwise desirable character of the investment. Thus far these Bills, at even a less rate than 5 ℔ cent., have been too closely held to make it an object to employ them for Customs. The amount paid in last week was only $29,000, and for the whole month of May less than $100,000.

The Foreign Exchanges, instead of being stimulated, as at the beginning of the large Specie shipments a fortnight or so ago, were a fraction weaker in rates and less active in demand for the mails on Saturday. This tendency, we are told by some of the leading drawers, manifested itself near the close of the Boston mail, on Tuesday. It was more palpable for the succeeding packets; in part, because of the increased number of small shippers of Specie among the Importing and Continental merchants. The rates on London are, for Bankers' bills, 110@110¼ at 60 days, and 110⅛ at sight.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	103¼	@103⅞				
N. Y. Central	73	@72¼	@73¼	@72¾		
New-York and Erie	6¼	@5¾	@6			
Reading	44¼	@39¾	@40			
Rock Island	60	@58	@59¼	@58¾		
Michigan Southern	10	@9¾				
Michigan Southern preferred	32¼	@31¼				
Michigan Central	42¼	@41¼	@42			
Toledo	27¼	@25¾	@28			
Galena	64¼	@63¾	@64¼			
Illinois Central	56¾	@56	@56¾			
Panama	119¼	@118	@119			
Pacific Mail	74¼	@70¼				
Missouris	84¼	@84				
Virginias	97	@96¼				
Tennessees	90¼	@90	@90¼			
Illinois Central Bonds	79¼	@80	@79¾			
Dudson River	31¾	@31¾				
Harlem Preferred	37¼	@36				
Helaware and Hudson	94¼	@94¾				

There was less activity in Stocks, throughout the week, than usual of late, the principal business in Bonds being confined to Missouri sixes, and in Shares to New-York Central, with a fair amount of speculation in two or three of the Western Roads. The fluctuations were also less violent, except in Reading and Pacific Mail, though the general tendency, as will be noticed by the above table, was to lower prices. The market at the close was dull, the absence of speculative support affording encouragement to sellers for the further decline, to put out new contracts ahead at their own options. The cash demand for the State Stocks, and the scarcity of Central, Galena, Panama and some other of the Shares actively dealt in, cause the differences to continue wide between bargains for immediate delivery and the time sales. The failure in Philadelphia of a prominent Reading *Bull*, referred to in our last, caused the Stock to drop below 40 ℔ cent., though a fair demand at the decline appeared in this market, and the price closed above 40 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company, of all classes, continue to fall, and on Saturday 85 ℔ cent. was accepted for the first mortgage, owing to the procrastination of the half-yearly coupon, which should have been paid on the 1st of May. The Shares and Bonds of the Illinois Central are steadier. The Specie Export continues to be used by the speculators for lower prices, though it is difficult to find in or near the Stock Exchange the slightest evidence that the jobbers have been put to more inconvenience for Money since the recent change in the rates at Bank, than for Certificates of Stock. It is still less apparent that the outside holders of Stocks, other than speculators, at present currency, are disposed to rush into the Street to realize, under the vague apprehension that the New World is soon to come to an end, because of the war cloud that hangs over the Old. We are, by no means, disposed to undervalue or discourage the proper financial caution that ought to attach to the recent disturbance of the European Money Markets, from the cause referred to. But surely our sensible business people would run into the opposite extreme of distrust, if, as this disturbance gradually settles down—as it is already doing in England—we should fail to improve even the ordinary advantages of a neutral position and a sound domestic trade at home.

The following is the last weekly return from the New-Orleans Banks. The withdrawal of Specie is $418,000; about the same for the week as at Philadelphia; both contributing to the interior exchanges, which move in favor of New-York. There is little or no direct export of Specie from either point. New-Orleans, of late, has been a considerable importer of Mexican Silver, which comes here for a market.

The *London Daily News* reports of the contemplated Australian mail *viâ* Panama as follows:

It is understood that Government will almost immediately put forward a public notification inviting tenders for the conveyance of the Australian mails *viâ* Panama, in addition to the contract now in course of performance *viâ* Suez by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Attached to the "conditions" of tender for the latter contract, which is adjudicated last October, was the following *nota bene*:—"It is to be observed that as soon as arrangements are completed, it is the intention of the Government to call for tenders for a monthly steam communication with Australia *viâ* Panama, in addition to the service *viâ* Suez." The delay that has occurred is, we believe, in no small degree attributable to the absence of a definite understanding with the Government of New Granada respecting the sum to be paid for the transmission of the mails across the Isthmus. The affair has now, however, arrived at so advanced a stage that the "conditions" of the new contract are framed. It is said that three companies propose to tender: 1. the Royal Mail Steamship Company; 2. an English Company, organized some time ago, in which Messrs. PATO, BRASSEY & Co. are said to be concerned; and 3, a New-York Association. The sooner the negotiation is concluded, and the new service actually commenced, the better for all interests connected with the colonies. Should the two contracts be efficiently performed, a fortnightly service may practically be secured.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly easier. Consols closed on the 24th at 91¾@91⅞ for Money, and 91⅝@91¾ for Account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The sales of American Securities were quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending May 24 were 18,000 bales, of which 1,600 were for export. The market closed dull at easier, but at quotably unchanged prices; holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans 6¾d., and Middling Uplands 6 3-16d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; business was generally dull. The demand for India goods, however, was active, but quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. FLOUR dull, with a limited inquiry and prices weak; American, 11s.@14s. WHEAT steady; an average business done, without quotable change in prices; Red Western, 8s.@10s. 6d.; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; White Southern, 10s. 9d.@12s. CORN dull, but prices unchanged; Mixed, 6s. 8d.@6s. 10d.; Yellow, 6s. 10d.@7s. 3d.; White, 8s.@8s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally quiet. BEEF steady; PORK firm, at 85s.@90s. for Prime Mess; BACON quiet, but steady; LARD dull, but firm; TALLOW in but little inquiry, and prices weak; Butchers' Association, 56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR was dull; COFFEE quiet; RICE quiet; ASHES quiet; old Pots, 31s. 6d.; Pearls quiet; SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady, at 42s., to arrive, and 42s. 6d.@44s. on the sp